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THOMAS
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y Night. Friday—Request Programme.
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TAKE A TRIP WITH Week
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IN Week
EVANGELINE Week
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VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

S. W. CURRY'S STATIONERY, PERIODICALS AND BOOKS 183 E. Madison-st. CHICAGO.

COL. BOLTON'S DISGRACE.

HE IS ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

False Returns on Second-Class Mail Matter Received at the Post-Office the Crime Alleged, Together with Pocketing Unreported Differences—Weigher Stuart in the Toils—The Deficit, It Is Said, May Reach $100,000—Bolton Secures Bail, but Stuart Goes to Jail.

Had a dynamite bomb exploded in the middle of the rotunda of the Government Building yesterday no greater consternation or surprise could have been occasioned than that of the official announcement that Col. W. H. Bolton, Superintendent of Second-Class Matter of the Post-Office, had been arrested on a dual charge of conspiracy and embezzlement involving perhaps tens of thousands of dollars by United States Post-Office Inspectors. Yet such was the fact, and to all appearances the inspectors who have been quietly at work on Bolton's department for the last three weeks have found something more than ordinary clews to work upon.

Over two months ago a general inspection of the Post-Office and Federal departments of the District of Illinois was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General. All the departments were gone through carefully and reported in excellent standing by the inspectors. Finally the department of second-class matter was reached about two weeks ago, and Inspectors George B. Kidder and F. M. Bassett informed Col. Bolton that they were authorized to look through his books and make a general report of their condition to the Postmaster-General at Washington. Col. Bolton was very indignant and insisted that he would show his books to "no spies upon the interior management of my office." Inspector Kidder informed the Colonel that there was no spying about the matter, but that himself and Inspector Bassett were instructed to demand an accounting from him and were determined to have it, let the consequences be what they might, and they forthwith began to overhaul the Colonel's accounts. Col. Bolton grew wrathy and attempted to oust the inspectors from his office, but to no purpose. Then the Colonel swore that he would not put up with any such indignity—he would resign first. He was as good as his word, and he forthwith wrote out his resignation to take effect immediately, and placed it in the hands of Assistant Postmaster Squires. Mr. Squires and the Colonel's many friends advised him to desist from this course, as anything that the inspectors might find apparently loose in his department might seem to be the cause of the resignation. The resignation was tacitly reconsidered by the Colonel, but the inspectors continued their search.

So far as was anything but civil with them, and, it is charged, did everything in his power to impede their progress, and boastingly defied them to find anything wrong in his books and reports. Everything went well until Saturday afternoon, when Inspector Kidder happened to walk into the chief's department and began to search for a certain consignment of papers delivered by the Western News Company. The Colonel was not present at the time, but he heard about it afterwards, and was evidently worried. In this connection it may be mentioned that Inspector Kidder demanded an inspection of certain books of his (the Colonel's) department last week, and the Colonel peremptorily refused to comply, saying that such a request was a reflection upon the integrity of his administration of affairs in his office. The rest of the story may best be told as related to a TRIBUNE reporter by Inspector George B. Kidder yesterday:

Inspector Kidder's Story.

"I have no doubt that it will be made to appear in some quarters that this is a piece of political persecution. I have only been here a short time, and I was assigned here for a purpose. Personally I certainly have no insatiable desire for political scalps. Myself and Mr. Bassett took up the inspection of the second-class mail department in due course, the same as any other department, and met no opposition from chiefs of departments until we struck this one. Bolton wanted to kick us out, and we wouldn't go; and, finding that we were determined to lock him up, he swore that he would resign. He did resign, but that was no object to us; we kept on looking up the accounts of the department, not the man. Five days ago we struck a lead and followed it up, and that lead is what put the 'clincher' on Col. Bolton and Weigher Stuart today."

"What do you mean? Were not the Colonel's books accurate and correct in every respect?"

"They were—even to a figure. But we had our suspicions, and because he refused to give us any assistance we went on the outside for information. The Colonel's books were kept in excellent style in every respect, and tallied to a dot with the reports sent from his department to Washington, and it was upon this excellent system that he was banking. How we caught him was by seeing the parties who consigned the packages to him, and we caught him big and beyond any hope of his crawling out."

"How did you catch him, then?"

"Well, you must know that Col. Bolton handled all the newspaper mail in bulk going out in Cafe after the opera. General admis- both entertainments, 25 cents. Reserved ts 25, 50c additional. Matinee Saturday Sunday. Special notice—Grand Instrument ets in magnificent Cafe Wednesday after- 2. Admission, 35c. COLUMBIA THEATRE. he management of.....J. M. HILL. t of the interesting exhibition known as the APANESE VILLAGE. se Artists in Every Industry. The Greatest ever presented in this country. visitor receives a unique Japanese present. Receptions daily—10 to 12; 1 to 5; 7 to 11. on—Adults, 50c. Children, 25c. MADISON-ST. THEATRE. eek. Only one week more of the Wonderful KELLAR LVINI Tonight at 8. Have you seen them? y-Aug. 15—THE CHICAGO MINSTRELS. MOST FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE REBELLION. HILOH! d to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA ran-av., near Madison-st. ay and Evening. KOHL & MIDDLETON'S UTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. Week beginning Monday, July 26. Marvelous Human Batteries. The Wonderful Lucasie Family. heatre—Ardel & Von Gape's Combination. ANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S me Museum and Bijou Theatre. Randolph-st., near Clark. abel, the Cowboy Pianist, the wonder of al world, in hourly receptions. Great of Marvels. The celebrated Weber used by the Cowboy. TELEPHONE NO. 472. CUTT KILLICK LITHOGRAPHING CO. ENGRAVERS, FURNISHERS OF ORNATE METAL WORK COMPLETED WHEN REQUIRED. MACHINERY, LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. ESSELLER ARTISTS. FIRST CLASS WORK. ERING, Davis, ON, and BALL PIANOS W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts. BOX KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. KRANZ, 80 State-st. LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. NDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK, AT 520 WABASH-AV., URE, CARPETS, AND GENERAL OLD EFFECTS OF 12-ROOM RESI- LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctrs.

"Col. Bolton is about the last man I would suspect of anything of the kind," said Assistant-Postmaster Squires last evening. "He had no bad or extravagant habits so far as I know, but was moderate and temperate, and in easy circumstances. I believe he had some property in Mississippi after the War and one I would suspect of anything of the kind," said Assistant-Postmaster Squires last evening. "He had no bad or extravagant habits so far as I know, but was moderate and temperate, and in easy circumstances. I believe he had some property in Mississippi after the War and one or two years ago for $10,000, and that he then invested this in real estate in this city—some property on one of the boulevards, I think I heard him say. His salary was $2,100 a year, and I never had any reason to think he lived beyond it—in fact, I don't believe he did. I had the fullest confidence in Col. Bolton's integrity, and I know that Mr. Judd was of a similar mind."

Mr. Stuart was seen at the County Jail last night by a TRIBUNE reporter. He looked troubled and weary, and stated that he was quite ill. He was not prepared to make any statement and declined to answer any questions.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock last night a carriage rapidly drove up to the Adams street entrance of the Custom-House, from which a gentleman somewhat excitedly and hurriedly alighted, and, making his way in great haste to the corridor, asked if the Chief Marshal or any of the mail inspectors were yet in the building. It proved to be ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was in consultation with Mail-Inspectors Adsit and Bassett until 11 o'clock. After the conference Mr. Lincoln said that he had known Stuart since Stuart was a young man, and he had every assurance and conviction that he could not have been guilty of any dishonest intrigue. Such a revelation is utterly foreign to Stuart's whole career. "I knew nothing whatever of this matter," Mr. Lincoln continued, "until about half-past 8 o'clock, when I made hurried preparations to come down here to inquire of the story. It would be too late tonight to do anything with regard to Mr. Stuart's release on bond. I cannot believe that he is guilty of the charges brought against him, and no intimation was made to me from him as to what has happened." It is expected that Stuart will find no difficulty in obtaining bonds today.

Col. Bolton is a leading member of St. James' Episcopal Church, being an officer of the congregation, and is prominently identified with all the leading military organizations of the city. Said Marshal Marsh yesterday: "By George! there is a brave soldier who had command of a battery and a regiment backed up in the War, and I hate like fury to be compelled to take his liberty from him, or to in any manner take him into custody."

Col. Bolton's War Record.

Col. Bolton is something over 50 years of age, and resides at No. 109 South California avenue with his wife and two children. He was appointed Superintendent of second-class mail matter by Postmaster Palmer Jan. 5, 1877. He enlisted in the Union army in 1863, having organized Bolton's Battery, which was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Leach commanding. Afterwards he was made Chief of Artillery under Gen. Logan, being placed on the General's staff, with the title of Major. He participated in a number of the severest battles of the War, being regarded as a capable, efficient, and brave officer, the recognition of his merit being that he was promoted to a Colonelcy. Col. Bolton went to Mississippi after the War closed and was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Circuit Court. Here he was active in politics, left the State and came North because of the excitement incident to the conflict between the factions there growing out of "carpet-bag" troubles. He was in business in this city for quite a time before receiving his appointment in the Post-Office.

Stuart lives at No. 1463 Fulton street, and has a wife and several children.

POISONED THROUGH A BLUNDER.

A Woman and Three Children Take Arsenic Given by a Druggist by Mistake for Cream of Tartar—Two Doomed to Die—The Others Undergo Terrible Suffering.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—[Special.]—When Andrew Bertall, a well-to-do contractor, returned to his home, No. 1992 Gaylord street, at noon today, he was horrified by the sight of his wife and three children writhing in agony upon the floor. Physicians were hastily summoned and pronounced the case one of arsenical poisoning. Upon investigation it was discovered that Mrs. Bertall had sent a young son to the drug store of J. A. Bartlett for 10 cents worth each of sugar of milk and cream of tartar. Bartlett made a mistake and gave arsenic instead of cream of tartar. Mrs. Bertall mixed the drugs and administered a dose to her three children—Louis, aged 12, Joseph, aged 10, and Lena, aged 3—and also to herself. All were soon seized with severe griping pains, and before they could send for assistance fell into convulsions and were on the verge of death when the husband and father chanced to come home. Mrs. Bertall and Joseph will die, but there is a chance for the others. Bartlett is crazed with remorse and had to be carried home from the store.

At 1 o'clock the mother was dead and all three of the children not expected to live.

FATAL PISTOL SHOTS.

A Policeman Killed at Detroit—A Game of Croquet Ends with Bullets.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—Police-Officer Walter Israel was fatally shot by a Polish laborer named Smyajac, who had been abusing his wife when the officer interfered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Pres Turner and Brown Ogden quarreled over a game of croquet at Needmore, Ky., today and began shooting at each other. Turner was killed and Ogden escaped unhurt after having four shots fired at him.

BILL MORRISON WORRIED.

HIS FRIEND, MARSHAL WEBER OF SPRINGFIELD, NOT CONFIRMED.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Limit the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicants—Senator Vest's Actions in Connection with the Indian Traderships Scandal—Chief-Justice Chase's Body to Be Taken to Cincinnati—Garland Asked About the Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Morrison is in a frame of mind over United States Marshal Weber of Springfield, his townsman and constituent, who is still unconfirmed, though nominated more than a year ago. The trouble grew out of Controller Durham disallowing some $600 or $700 in Weber's accounts with the Department of Justice. The Judiciary Committee has a rule that it will not recommend for confirmation any officer of the Government whose accounts are not all correct. It has, therefore, been waiting for the Controller to report that Weber has settled the difference and is not indebted to the Government. He has so far failed to do this, claiming that the disallowed items are legitimate expenses of his office, and that it would be unfair for the Senate to compel what he claims would be an unjust settlement. The Judiciary Committee, however, will not make exceptions to its rule, and unless Weber gets a clear bill from Controller Durham his nomination will not be acted on this session.

Removal of Chief Justice Chase's Body.

"Mrs. Kate Chase, Edgewood," was modestly registered this morning at Wormley's, and few people would recognize the name as that of the woman who reigned for years as the queen of Washington society. Mrs. Chase arrived in New York in the steamer Normandie last week, accompanied by her daughter Edith. She will remain in Washington until the latter part of the week. Her object in coming to this country is to arrange for the removal from this city to Cincinnati of the remains of her great father. Few people recollect that the body of Chief Justice Chase still lies in the borrowed vault of the Cooke family in Oak Hill Cemetery. Nearly three years ago the members of the bar of Cincinnati instituted an organization for the purpose of removing the remains to the city where he was best known as a lawyer, although he was first in practice here. The organization has as its Chairman Gov. Foraker, and it was intended to remove the remains a year ago, but Mrs. Chase was unable to leave her temporary home in Paris while her children were at school. It is also probable that if a buyer can be found the Edgewood property will be sold while Mrs. Chase is here. Her intention to dispose of it was made public some time ago.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, today submitted a favorable report from the majority of the committee on a joint resolution proposing that an amendment to the Constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages be submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. The amendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture and sale and importation of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, and scientific purposes, and for the use in the arts, shall cease. The report, which accompanied the proposed amendment, says:

The committee does not deem it necessary to discuss the evils of the use of liquor. It believes the people have a right to decide what measures shall be taken for the regulation or extirpation of this traffic. Why should they be denied the opportunity to be heard in the only forum which can pass upon the question? When any considerable and respectable portion of the American people desire to plead their cause in the great tribunal of sovereigns who in a free country decide every constitutional question, the issue in the last resort it is the duty of Congress to enact such preliminary legislation as is here proposed so that under the Constitution they can be heard on the question of its own amendment. To deny this is of the very essence of despotism, and for Congress unreasonably to refuse the hearing is just cause for revolution.

An Explanation from Vest.

Senator Vest made a statement before the Platt special committee of the Senate this morning with regard to his connection with the Indian tradership matters. He said he did not personally know either of the traders at Anardarko (Cleveland and Reynolds) when he first interested himself in the subject; but that his action was taken in consequence of representations made to him by friends—men of standing—from St. Louis, and that the only new men whom Mr. Atkins was appointing knew nothing of the business, and that the effect of appointing Tenneseeans and Missourians exclusively would be to divert the trade from St. Louis, where it had long centered, to Memphis. He wrote to Commissioner Atkins and afterwards called on him, making known the fact that S. M. Jackson, whom the Commissioner had licensed, was selling proposals for a partnership with the old traders which, though not expressed in so many words, indicated a purpose to trade off his license for a share in the profits. Mr. Vest and Senator Jackson came to an agreement by which Jackson would get him (Senator Jackson) into trouble if he continued to write letters like those to Cleveland proposing partnership. The first thing he knew there would be a committee of investigation and Republicans would be making trouble about it. Senator Jackson thanked Senator Vest but said the matter was now arranged and said his brother was now prepared to go into business. Mr. Vest wrote to his friends in St. Louis stating that Mr. Atkins had promised to relicense Reynolds or Cleveland in company with Jackson and he being them to make the election between the two. After having written that letter he was informed by a letter from the Commissioner that he could not carry out his promise. Mr. Vest saw the Commissioner again and received the same information verbally. He was indignant at having been put in the position of promising to secure a relicense and being refused, and had written his second letter (already published) to Maj. Bannerman under these circumstances. He had known Mr. Atkins many years and was on terms of personal friendship with him. Mr. Atkins was, like himself, a impetuous man, but he was thoroughly honest, and any statement that he (Senator Vest) had ever said anything indicating a contrary belief was false. Mr. Vest in the course of his remarks produced and read some letters from Cleveland making reference to Atkins' impecunious friends and charging that the plan of the new traders was to hold off until the Commissioner should order the old ones off the reservation peremptorily, when the new men hoped to secure the stock and property for a song.

The Oleomargarine Bill Referred to Garland.

The President has referred the Oleomargarine bill to Attorney-General Garland for recommendations. This action is considered significant of his doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill, as the Commissioners of Agriculture and Internal Revenue would otherwise have been called upon for their views. There is no certainty, however, that Mr. Cleveland will follow the Attorney-General's legal opinion, as he has never seemed to have a high respect for it. His action possibly is intended to set at rest the current newspaper stories that for six months past he has not consulted the Department of Justice on a single important question.

The Northern Pacific Land Grant.

Mr. Henley of California, from the House Committee on Public Lands, today reported back the Senate bill forfeiting certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The committee recommends that in lieu of the Senate bill there be substituted the provisions of the House bill on the same subject. Mr. Henley stated that the difference between the two bills was that while the Senate bill forfeited the grant from Wallula Junction to Portland the House included also the forfeiture of land from Bismarck to the Pacific coast. The House bill forfeited 33,000,000 acres more than the Senate bill.

Mr. Van Eaton of Mississippi, in support of the Senate bill, took the position that where the road had been constructed in accordance with the terms of the granting act, in time or out of time, the road examined, accepted, and certified to the company before any steps had been taken by the Government to declare it forfeited, the lands coterminous with the road so completed were earned lands.

Mr. Price of Wisconsin could find nothing in the platform of any political party which could justify Congress in violating an express or implied contract, as was done in the House bill. He was not willing to bow so abjectly before the Communistic cry of "D—d the railroads!" as to break contracts and to break the pledges of parties in National Convention. It was demagogery in the lowest and meanest sense.

Mr. Voorhees of Washington Territory favored the House bill, declaring that there were high reasons of public policy why the land grant of the Northern Pacific Company should be taken from its control, as far as this could legally be done. He pictured what he characterized as the oppression of the railroad company as practiced in Washington Territory, asserting that it dictated the laws relating to railroad taxation, and set at defiance every legislative action of the people. The history of the company was a chapter of broken promises, misrepresentations, and double dealing.

Mr. Gilfillan of Minnesota submitted a legal argument in opposition to the House bill, which, he said, was based upon a mischievous and misleading misconstruction of the granting act.

Mr. Oates of Alabama argued against the equitable and legal power of Congress to pass the Senate bill.

Mr. Payson of Illinois entered upon an exhaustive review of the case, but pending the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

Important Amendment to the Fortifications Bill.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate contains some important amendments. Sec. 2, which appropriates $500,000 for the armament of seacoast fortifications, is struck out and the following substituted:

For the purchase, manufacture, and erection of the necessary tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for gun-carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, implements, and material for the trial and proof of such ordnance, and to complete the two ten-inch breech-loading steel guns now under fabrication, their trial and proof and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsmen on gun constructions, $400,000—to be available until expended.

A new section has been added to the bill, embodying with modifications the provisions of Senator Hawley's two proposed amendments reported from the Committee on Coast Defenses and applying respectively to the army and the navy. This new section is as follows:

That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be and hereby are authorized jointly to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers, after suitable advertisements to continue not less than thirty days in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned, and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare for army and navy purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10,000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture, and including all the parts of each calibre specified; provided, that no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered; that each bidder shall contract to erect in the United States a suitable plant, including the best modern appliances, capable of making all the steel required and of finishing it in accordance with the contract; and agree, in the case of an ordnance contract, to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than eighteen months and the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of execution of the contract; and all the forgings shall be of American product and manufacture in the United States; and one-half of the material purchased under this provision shall be for the use of the War Department and one-half for the use of the Navy Department in the armament of such ships heretofore or hereafter authorized by Congress; and for the purpose of the foregoing provision the sum of $6,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available for six years from the date of the execution of the contract.

Postal Figures.

The annual report of Edwin C. Fowler, Chief of the Appointment Division of the Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, is summarized as follows: Number of post-offices established during the year, 3,482; increase during the year, 1,361. Number of post-offices discontinued during year, 1,120. Whole number of post-offices June 30, 1886, 52,614; increase during the year, 2,362. Number of Presidential offices, 2,265; increase during the year, 32. Number of fourth-class offices, 51,349; increase during the year, 2,326. Appointments have been made during the year as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 9,112; increase during the year, 2,908. On removals and suspensions, 9,586; increase during the year, 8,758. On deaths of Postmasters, 587; increase during the year, 175; on establishment of new post-offices, 3,482, increase during the year, 1,361; total number of appointments made during the year, 22,747, increase during the year, 13,230. The total number of money-order offices at the close of the year was 7,356, a net increase of 227 over the previous year. Of these Illinois holds the largest number, 590; Iowa next, with 522; New York, 419; Ohio, 406; Pennsylvania, 402; Michigan, 344; Kansas, 342; Indiana, 315; Missouri, 313; and Wisconsin, 217. The greatest increase in any State is 25 in Kansas.

The Surplus Resolution.

The resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Coke last Saturday discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the House joint resolution directing payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the public debt was today taken up; but, on a statement by Mr. Sherman that in all human probability the joint resolution would be reported tomorrow for action by the Senate, the matter went over.

There was a poorly-attended caucus of Republican Senators during the recess at 6 o'clock today to consider the substitute which has been prepared for the Morrison resolution. Senator Allison read the resolution, which is substantially as outlined in THE TRIBUNE this morning. He explained why the extra precautions should be thrown about the proposition, and explained in detail the proposed amendments, which include the proviso to prevent calling in the bonds whenever this would reduce the surplus below $100,000,000, the discretionary sum of from $50,000,000 to $90,000,000 placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the power given the President to suspend the call under extraordinary circumstances. There was not much discussion, but the main points in the proposed changes seemed to be favorably received. The Finance Committee is expected to take final action at its meeting tomorrow.

The Senate Passes the Deficiency Bill.

While the Senate was considering the Deficiency Appropriation bill an item was inserted to pay Edwin B. Smith $2,000 for legal services rendered the Government in the Guiteau case. On motion of Mr. Hale an item of $624,574 was inserted on account of mail transportation over the non-subsidized railroads operated by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and prior years. On motion of Mr. Dawes an item of $25,000 was inserted for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, on account of damages to their lands by overflow caused by Government dams. On motion of Mr. Wilson of Iowa an item of $36,000 was inserted to pay the United States & Brazil Steamship Company for carrying the mails during the last fiscal year. The bill was then reported back to the Senate, and all the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

They Object to the Senators' Clerks.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, from the House conference committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, today reported a disagreement. Mr. Holman stated that the real point of difference was the Senate amendment providing for Senators' clerks. The other points of difference were more formal than real. Mr. Oates of Alabama moved that the House recede from the Senators' clerks amendment, but the motion was lost and a further conference was ordered.

The Money Needed to Run the Government.

As it passed the Senate Saturday night, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriates an aggregate of $24,418,375, or an increase of $5,106,830 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House. The items added by the Senate are $717,545 for public buildings, $516,750 for light-houses, $106,652 for the coast survey, and $1,765,903 on account of miscellaneous items.

Consideration of Hanlon's Case.

The principal part of the time of the Senate in a secret session late in the afternoon was consumed by Senators Voorhees and Harrison speaking respectively for and against the confirmation of Collector Thomas Hanlon of the Seventh Indiana Internal Revenue District, adversely reported from the Finance Committee.

A Pension for Gen. Durbin Ward's Widow.

The Senate in considering private pension bills passed one granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Durbin Ward.

THE GRAND ARMY BOYS.

THE THREE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT COMMANDER.

Other Questions Which May Come Up at the Reunion—The Next Place of Meeting—Arrival of Commander Burdett—Reception at the Pacific—Only Room for One Flag in This Country—The Veterans Must Put Down the Red Rag.

Every train headed toward the Pacific now contains its quota of G. A. R. men bound for the reunion at San Francisco. Among the travelers there is a long-drawn-out discussion just now extending over 2,000 miles as to the next Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, this being each year the paramount question for some weeks before the reunion begins. Three comrades are being advocated by their friends, and they are apparently so evenly matched that a pretty contest is anticipated, which may result in the choice of a dark horse. The East furnishes two of the three—Corporal Tanner of Brooklyn and Gen. Reynolds of Rochester, while from the West ex-Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, while not in the common meaning of the word a candidate, is being pushed energetically. J. W. Burst of Post No. 28 in this city, who was in the field at Minneapolis and again at Portland a year ago, went to San Francisco early, and though it is understood he is not now actively in the race it is equally well understood that he is ready if the opportunity presents itself.

Of the three it is generally conceded that Tanner leads. Of the Western States it is believed he will get Illinois solid, and will divide Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska with Fairchild. Of his own State he will receive probably a third of the delegates. This division in New York owing to internal strife has always been a block in the way of candidates from the Empire State, and may so prove again. Tanner was formerly a tax collector in Brooklyn and defeated for Sheriff on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He is reputed to be an eloquent speaker. He had both his legs shot off in the Rebellion, which fact will tend to gain him sympathy. So far as politics goes in the Grand Army his candidacy is said to be in Gen. Logan's interest, while that of Gen. Reynolds is in one sense anti-Logan. Gov. Fairchild is neutral between the two wings, and will draw heavily from the West. The main argument which will be used against his election will be his recent connection with the Grand Army, his identification with it dating back but three years.

At the last reunion the selection of the place of holding the next meeting was postponed until after the election of officers, but it is doubtful if this can be done this year. In that case there is an opportunity for wire-pulling, which will have a good deal to do with the result. Nashville, Topeka, St. Louis, Madison, Wis., and Saratoga have extended invitations. The chances are in favor of Saratoga or Topeka. If Tanner is elected commander Nashville is out of the field, as he stands pledged against the Tennessee city.

The main topic of interest so far as known which will come before the sessions at San Francisco is the formation of the Veteran Rights Union with the Grand Army. This is a political wing started in Brooklyn, where it has become very strong. It has since spread to Pennsylvania and several other departments and has tended to drag the Grand Army into politics. At Portland a motion was introduced, but Commander Burdett has recommended that it be discountenanced henceforth. The recommendation will be opposed by J. B. Burke, Department Commander of the Potomac, and a determined struggle may result. Some action may also be taken on the course of the Administration relative to old soldiers in Federal employ and the pension cases, but this will arouse sturdy opposition on either side, and may not be attempted.

The last of the Pacific-bound division of the G. A. R. arrived yesterday morning over the Baltimore & Ohio, and consisted of the Department of the Potomac, acting as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief and official staff. The train was met at South Chicago by a committee from the Chicago posts, and upon its arrival in town the visitors were escorted to the Grand Pacific with Nevans' Military Band at the head. After spending the day visiting the city Commander Burdett and staff were given a reception in the evening at the hotel by Post 28, assisted by the various local posts, with Comrade H. S. Dietrich and Col. H. S. Walcott as masters of ceremonies. Some 200 Grand Army men of the city greeted the general officers, who were stationed in the main parlors, and after the hand-shaking was over brief speeches were made by Commander Burdett, Col. Higgins of Chicago, and ex-Gov. Selden Connor of Maine. The Commander at the close of his speech said that there was not room enough in this country for two flags, and the Grand Army might adopt as its mission the extermination of the red emblem of the Anarchists.

About 10 o'clock the Chicago contingent formed as an escort on La Salle street, and was followed by the visitors to their special train at the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot. They will be away just thirty days, and live in their cars while in California. The following formed the official staff:

Gen. S. S. Burdett, Commander-in-Chief, Washington; Gen. Selden Connor, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Maine; J. R. Lewis, Junior Vice-Commander, Kansas; Gen. Cannon, Adjutant-General; John Taylor, Quartermaster; J. D. Van Osdel, Inspector-General; C. H. Ingram, Member of Council, Washington; Fred Brackett, A. A. G., Washington; J. B. Burke, Department Commander of Potomac; W. S. Odell, S. V. D. of Potomac; C. C. Royce, Chief Aid; D. A. Grosvenor, delegate, and J. B. Creamer, and Robert Scarlet, delegates, Baltimore.

Gen. John C. Black, United States Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, arrived yesterday en route to San Francisco to attend the encampment. The General refused to talk about political matters or those concerning his department. He will enjoy a vacation of thirty days, the first after sixteen months of arduous labor at Washington. He left at 10 o'clock last night on the St. Paul Road.

MERRY WAR OFF THE STAGE.

The Boston English Opera Company Torn by Suits for Wages and Arrests for Perjury.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—[Special.]—Miss Marion Ormonde, a member of the Boston English opera company, which has been giving performances for six weeks at Haltnorth's Garden, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of perjury preferred by the manager, A. J. E. Montgomery. There has been considerable trouble for the last few days between the manager and some of the members of his company about salaries. The members claimed they had not been paid for three weeks and suits were instituted against Montgomery. Miss Ormonde told a pathetic story in court about being compelled to live for four days on 88 cents, which was expended for a peck of peas and bread and butter. Judgments were rendered in favor of Miss Ormonde for $70; Miss Mamie Steigfried of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for $44.50; and Miss Florence Fowle of Boston for $55. Writs of attachment were issued and the constable levied on the drop curtain and a St. Bernard dog, but Mrs. Montgomery claimed the dog as her property. This was followed by the arrest of Miss Ormonde. Mr. Montgomery claims she committed perjury in swearing falsely to an affidavit that he had property concealed for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The young lady was released by furnishing $300 bail.

CHAWED HUNKS OFF HIM.

Something Very Nearly Approaching Cannibalism in the Galena, Ill., Jail.

GALENA, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The Jo Daviess County Jail in this city was the scene yesterday of a terrible encounter between two prisoners, John Peterson, a Swede, of Galena, and Cole of Hanover, who is awaiting trial for attempted murder by stabbing. The trouble was over a woman, a Mrs. Zoelers, who was arrested some time ago in company with Peterson for improper conduct. Cole had been detected by the Swede in passing a note into the cell of Mrs. Zoelers, and yesterday, the two men meeting in the corridor, he was attacked by Peterson. Cole got his antagonist down and bit off one of his fingers and bit a great piece of flesh from his side. Peterson's yells for assistance brought the Sheriff and Jailer to the scene of the encounter just in time to save his life, as Cole with a grip upon his throat had nearly strangled his rival to death.

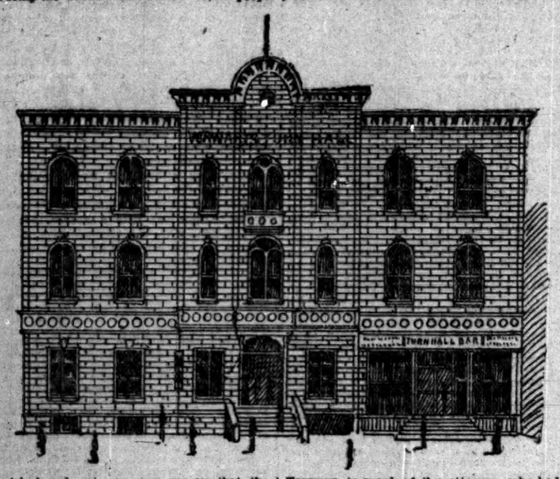
NAUTICAL ROBBERS.

Successful Operations of a Gang of Daring Thieves in Baltimore Harbor.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—[Special.]—A gang of river thieves have been successfully plundering vessels lying in this harbor for a month past and thus far have safely eluded the police and detectives. The thieves generally chloroformed the members of the crew of watch. Only sailing vessels have been robbed. The gang made a big round last night. The vessels robbed were the schooners H. C. Higginson, Capt. A. W. Fales of Rockland, Md.; C. A. White, Capt. Trippe of Taunton, Mass.; and the Eva L. Ferris, Capt. St. John of Norwalk, Conn. The Higginson was lying at the consolidation coal pier. The thieves got into the forward cabin and then tore off the keyhole plate and inserting nippers turned the key which protected Capt. Fales, who was asleep within. When he turned in the night before he had $26 in cash and two coats more than when he awoke yesterday. He was not certain that he was chloroformed, but he could not account for sleeping so much later than usual. The steward always called him, but yesterday morning the Captain had to seek the steward, who has a stateroom opening into the forward cabin, from where the robber investigated the look on the Captain's room door. Matches had been used to aid the movements of the visitors, as many were found around the cabin. On board the C. A. White, lying at Johnson's coal piers, the thieves made a more successful haul than that on the Higginson. They relieved Capt. Trippe of money, two suits of clothes, and a Winch

speak at this meeting it would not have been right for me to remain away at this hour. It is now about forty years since I attended my first meeting of a labor society, where we met in a small shanty where the entrance was so small that we had almost to crawl through to avoid the Government spies. There were so few of us it could hardly be called a society, but these were men, who although most of them are now dead, yet they understood the question of the day, people who ventilated at that time the question of the present day. I cannot omit today giving my opinion on the question, and whoever follows the history of the world will not be surprised at the present state of society. All great questions of history have born settled by strife and battle. The question of religious liberty which is so simple today required the breaking of 15,000,000 of heads in the seventeenth century. This question today can be settled in fifteen minutes. The question is, whether the common people should assist in the settlement of public questions. During the French Revolution 30,000 people

DR. SCHMIDT.



perished, and yet can any one say that the price paid was too high? Then there arose the question of black slavery. I say black because there is a lighter-colored slavery today. The settlement of this question, which looks so simple, required a four-years' war, which at a low estimate cost 4,000,000 of people and $10,000,000,000 of property. Why was not this question settled by debate?

Is the laboring man so situated today that he can be satisfied with his lot? Mackay gives suppers in Paris, and his menu is printed on golden tablets which the guests are expected to take home with them. Laboring men serving 75 cents a day cannot afford this. A man in Philadelphia by the name of Scott compels his workmen to sign contracts that they shall not belong to labor unions. Have you ever known of newspapers charging such people with being the cause of revolutions? Such men are the bloodhounds, but not the laboring men. The doctor then spoke of having under his treatment four persons rescued from a burning building, who would not have been injured at all if the owner of the building had expended $100 for an extra stairway.

Are such people human? he asked. Newspapers do not find fault with such shortcomings. If people cannot spend time to look after the safety of their employés they are greater miscreants than any revolutionist. Righteous history will say that it was the corrupt press of this country that brought about this fight more than anything else. If they could see the daily sorrow and poverty of the laboring man, if the press would insist on the rich doing their duty by the poor, they would fulfill their mission and then the hour of salvation of the poor would be at hand. Had the press read a lesson to the rich coal-miners who met the other day as to their duty to the poverty-stricken and oppressed miners then the public press would be a power in the land. The element of culture in this country is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Not every one can sympathize with our cause, but we can be just to each other. As I have perused the papers since the 4th of May they have made misstatements where they could, or where something could be omitted from the testimony where it favored the accused it has been done. The remarks made by the State's Attorney we will not discuss now, but we can do that in the future. I will give him the credit of doing his duty, as he is a reconstructer of society. When the question was asked him about giving up a bunch of keys to one of the accused he made the remark that the man would never use the keys again. Americans are always speaking about the civilization of this country, but in no other country would such a remark be permitted. Don't allow yourself to be disheartened by the present state of affairs even should you be told that public meetings will be disallowed. The question now arises whether these matters will be settled peaceably.

The speaker closed by reviewing his war record and saying that no money has ever come into his hands by dishonest methods.

The Resolutions.

George A. Schilling then read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the boast of our jurisprudence that no man shall be condemned until he be fully heard in his own defense and his guilt established beyond a reasonable doubt by credible testimony, and the law presumes that the accused innocent until guilt is established; and

WHEREAS, All inquiries of this nature are unavoidably affected in some measure by general public sentiment; and

WHEREAS, The press is the chief instrumentality in modern civilization for the formation and expression of public opinion; and

WHEREAS, The pending trial of the so-called Anarchists in the Criminal Court of Cook County upon the charge of the murder of Matthias J. Degan, the press has with almost entire unanimity from the 4th day of May, 1886, until now denounced the defendants as guilty, and clamored for their condemnation and punishment, although they have not yet been heard in their own defense, and have not fairly and fully published the evidence thus far adduced in the trial, particularly the cross-examination of the witnesses called by the prosecution; therefore

Resolved, That we declare the course of the press to be contrary to the spirit of the law and to the dictates of justice, and alike calculated and designed to do the accused a great wrong by misleading the public and withholding from it all means of forming a correct estimate of information as to the issues involved in this trial; that we believe it the duty of the press to publish the testimony as fast as it is delivered, or at least to print a fair and impartial abstract of the whole testimony alike, that favorable to, with that supposed to be against, the prisoners.

And we recommend to the organized workers of Chicago to follow in the footsteps of the Central Labor Union of New York, which is entering the arena of political action for the purpose of counteracting the repressive legislation that the capitalistic class will no doubt attempt to railroad through our legislative bodies.

The resolutions were read in German as well as in English, and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman announced that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the men on trial, and several collectors were named to pass through the crowd.

George Schilling.

George Schilling said the meeting was called, as the resolutions stated, to enter their protest against the unfair manner in which the public press of the city was treating the Anarchist trial now going on in the Criminal Court. They had a right when they became the main support of the daily papers to ask an impartial report of these newspapers; and if they did not give that impartial report the people had a right to call a meeting of just this character and protest against that kind of intellectual journalistic ruffianism. [Applause.] The meeting had been called because in watching the press they had concluded that there was one gigantic conspiracy in this great City of Chicago among the journalists to simply repress and keep silent upon all of the testimony adduced in cross-examination that might be favorable to the prisoners that were now being tried for their lives. [A voice—"That's so."] They not only did that, but went out of their way, as he found in THE TRIBUNE, to speak of the attorney, who had a perfect right to be there, and whose motives ought not to be questioned let his opinion of the guilt or innocence of these prisoners be what it might. No honest, decent citizen should question the motive of Capt. Black or his associates, because he was an attorney, and was attempting to give these men the benefit of the law as far as it went, and, by that means, stand between them and the gallows. THE TRIBUNE had a long editorial about the probable outcome of this meeting, and its illegality, and called upon the police force to take such steps that it could not be held, and even thought that the recent ordinance passed by the Council might take in this meeting, and if it did not, that a law ought to be passed in the near future whereby no body of citizens could call a meeting of this kind, or any other, unless they were permitted to do so by the authorities. [A voice, "Never do it."] This same paper that expressed so much fear that they might be guilty of contempt of court because they might question the decision or the judicial propriety of Judge Gary had an editorial day after day, and wanted these men railroaded to the gallows. He asked them to sit in judgment upon the fairness and the honesty of that kind of journalism. He read an editorial in which it was said the Black brothers did not appear to be reflecting much credit on the family, one being in President Cleveland's Cabinet and the other leading a forlorn hope on the wrong side in behalf of Spies et al.; that Capt. Black was out of favor with the people and his acquaintances. The speaker didn't see any just reason why he should be, and didn't believe that statement

APPLAUDING THE SPEAKER.

was true. [Applause.] He believed he had the right to go into the facts of the case. Up to this time public opinion as a rule had simply assumed that these men were guilty. THE TRIBUNE published a statement of a policeman which was extensively copied in the papers in Kansas and elsewhere showing that the opinion of this officer on the attack made that night [May 4] headed by Bonfield was ill-considered and unjustifiable, and going on to say that many of the police who fell victims upon that occasion did so from the bullets shot from the revolvers of the police force itself instead of the Anarchistic revolutionists.

The speaker then related how he had called on Ebersold at the request of a committee of furniture-workers from Twelfth street and the Pan-Handle tracks to request the Chief to stop the wholesale arrest of strikers in that part of the city; and that Ebersold, without looking at the petition which Schilling presented, denounced him as an agitator, and said he was responsible for the throwing of the bomb, whereupon Schilling got on his ear and told Ebersold he was derelict in not arresting my Schilling, if he was a criminal. The speaker said he joined the labor movement in Chicago in 1876 and had observed the growing discontent of wage-workers; gave a version of the row in 1877 at the present place of meeting, where the police force broke up a meeting of the Furnituremakers' Union, knocking down County Commissioner Wasserman, the then proprietor of the hall, and over Wasserman's prostrate body taking possession of the hall, clubbing and shooting peaceable citizens, and killing Charles Tesemann, without even so much as reading the riot act. The speaker quoted with great unction Judge McAllister's opinion of the affray, judicially given, wherein the Judge said; "If every bisecoat had been shot dead in his tracks when he was breaking up that meeting there would have been no law in this country to have convicted a single man guilty of the shooting." Schilling then quoted THE TRIBUNE'S advice given in 1877 to the workingmen to organize politically for the redress of their grievances, and stated how the Socialistic party did organize, and polled 12,000 votes at the municipal election that year; reviewed the history of the Stauber-McGrath contested-election case, where Stauber was elected in the Fourteenth Ward by 42 majority, but was cheated out of his seat as Alderman by ballot-box stuffing, and that Judge Gardner let go scot free the parties guilty of the crime on a technicality. Therefore it was that whenever a mild Socialist talked "political action" at one of their gatherings some one would pull out a copy of Judge Gardner's decision. Schilling exclaimed, "We lost faith in the ballot-box and turned our attention in other directions." But the speaker advised workingmen to organize and get all they could at the polls, as that might accomplish something. He continued: "By organizing into trades unions and assemblies of the Knights of Labor many points can be gained without even shedding one drop of blood. But by your silence you have sown to the wind, and in my judgment it was but a question of time when you would reap the whirlwind; as things are run now by a few politicians of both parties, who fix the slates to suit themselves, unless you see to it the time will come when there will be no need of talking about the sovereignty of the average American citizen. In conclusion the speaker hoped the press would in the future give an impartial report of the case on trial, and not try to color the force of the evidence; and when anything was adduced on the cross-examination of informers, policemen and detectives, or the examination of witnesses for the defense, the press would publish it as freely as they have the other side of the case.

The Secretary reported that a little over $70 had been collected for the defense fund.

The Chairman announced that some resolutions that had had no reference to the object of the meeting had been handed in. One was from a body of clerks and referred to the 8 o'clock closing movement. The resolutions were adopted without reading, and thereupon the meeting adjourned.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived, steamer Leipzig, from Bremen.

MAINLY CORROBORATIVE.

THAT WAS THE CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

The Prosecution Devotes Itself to Strengthening the Chain of Evidence Made So Perfect Thus Far—Detective Pinkerton Not Permitted to Testify—What He Would Have Said Had He Been Allowed to Proceed—Socialist Gruenhut Tells His Tale of Socialism.

There was nothing particularly new in the evidence given yesterday in the trial of the Anarchists. Six or seven witnesses were examined, but the substance of their testimony was merely a corroboration of that already given. The only witnesses from whom new evidence was expected were Detective "Billy" Pinkerton and "Little Joe" Gruenhut, the Socialist; but Mr. Pinkerton's evidence was ruled out and Mr. Gruenhut's was not exactly of the kind the State had expected.

The cross-examination of Detective Johnson was the first business of the day. On the redirect examination it was brought out that the State proposes to prove by a member of the armed group named Bodendecker that the inner circle decided that the man Wight, referred to in Johnson's direct evidence Saturday, should be assassinated, and that Johnson was selected for the job. Mr. Pinkerton was then called for the purpose of showing that he was employed by certain prominent capitalists to investigate the secret work of the Anarchists and find out if their public mouthings about dynamite really meant anything. It was stated in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE that Pinkerton had been employed by Lyman J. Gage of the First National Bank, and this was correct as far as it went. Mr. Gage, however, acted for more than himself, the following being the correct list of citizens who footed the bill for Pinkerton's services: P. D. Armour, Lyman J. Gage, A. A. Sprague, Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, C. B. Farwell, Edson Keith, A. A. Carpenter, and Thomas Murdoch. Pinkerton detailed five men for the work, each man knowing nothing of the movements of the others. The reports of their work and of all they saw and heard were sent by Mr. Pinkerton to Mr. Gage. What the results of this work are has not yet been disclosed, but unless some one of the men did better than Johnson their evidence will not amount to very much. Johnson barely got beyond the portals of the organization until he was suspected and had to leave. He participated in two drills, but the fact that drills were held had already been proven. He saw some dynamite, but failed to identify it as being in the possession of any particular person. So far as can be made out Engel planned the bomb-throwing, Lingg made and distributed the bombs, and Fischer got the circular printed calling the meeting and acted as general assistant in the work, and yet Johnson did not know any one of the three. In fact then, all he knew was just what everybody or anybody might have known by open inquiry—as much as Spies, or Parsons, or Fielden would readily have told, as any reporter. Mr. Pinkerton's evidence was ruled out on the ground that it would be relevant only in case of the impeachment of Johnson; so that if it becomes necessary to show that Johnson had no motive but to report the facts Pinkerton will be recalled.

The next witness was Joseph Gruenhut, and there is no man better known in Socialistic and labor circles than "Little Joe." Joe on the witness-stand looked something like Ben Butler as Ben would appear through the wrong end of an opera-glass—a diminutive Ben Butler, as it were. Joe was evidently an unwilling witness, and instead of looking Attorney Ingham square in the face and giving the expected answer he would droop his eyelids a la Butler and mutter a very unexpected reply. Joe is short and squat, is above the dudery of wearing a necktie, and is not at particular about his linen or his personal appearance as Mayor Harrison's employés usually are. His bald crown, with its fringe of black ringlets, reminds one strongly of the Ben Butler of the cartoonist. He was nervous on the witness-stand, twisting and wringing his hands and mopping his face with a little handkerchief rolled in a hard ball. He knew the prisoners—Spies, Parsons, Schwab, Fielden, and Neebe—in fact, had been meeting them almost daily at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office for several weeks before the massacre. He conceded he was a Socialist, but hardly thought he was an Anarchist. Joe then proved that Spies said the workingmen who had been shot at in the McCormick riot should be armed with dynamite—at least, he knew that Spies "meant dynamite," but he could not call up the actual words. He also proved that Spies wrote the "Revenge" circular and corrected the proof. His evidence also tended to show that the mass-meeting in the haymarket was planned by the Anarchists ostensibly as an eight-hour meeting, but really as an "indignation" or riot meeting to denounce the police. This is in accordance with the theory that the object of the meeting was to provoke an attack by the police, which would be the signal for the opening of the "revolution." Joe's evidence was given reluctantly, and seemed in many points contradictory, but the contradiction was probably more due to nervousness than to intent to deceive. He was cross-examined and re-examined half a dozen times, and at the opening of the afternoon session was again put on the stand and cross-examined and re-examined. "You talked with Zeisler during recess?" said Ingham, in winding up. "I did," said Joe. "And with Neebe also?" "Yah." "And you talked with Grinnell and Ingham, didn't you?" said Zeisler. "I did," said Joe. "He did," said Ingham, "and we've been trying hard to show the jury what he said to us." Joe corroborated the reporter's story of Spies' description of dynamite experiments at Sheffield, Ind., and he also reluctantly proved that he had heard Spies and Parsons recommending men to arm with dynamite. The point in which he failed the State was in the proof that after the McCormick riot Spies advised the immediate distribution of bombs among the rioters.

Dr. Newman gave evidence as to the dynamite or shell wounds on the police, and reporters Dickson and Ehl corroborated the reportorial evidence previously advanced. Mr. Furthmann then read various incendiary articles from the *Alarm*, all of them bearing on the use of dynamite as the means for the coming revolt of the masses. The articles were objected to by the defense on the ground that they were signed communications for which the editors were not responsible, but the court held that the question of whether they were printed or copied as matters of news or indorsed as editorial opinions was for the jury to decide. The file of the *Alarm* was admitted in evidence some days ago. Some of the most gory and ribald articles in the sheet are signed by Lucy R. Parsons, Anarchist Parsons' colored wife.

Mr. Pinkerton says in addition to the five detectives now ready to testify he has others in reserve. Whether they were employed for the gentlemen above named or for others is not known. It is expected also that the man Wight, referred to in connection with a girl said to have been wronged, will be placed on the stand, as the result of Mr. Pinkerton's investigation. He will prove that he received threatening letters from some parties, and some of those letters will be traced to some of the prisoners. Mr. Grinnell had one in court yesterday, and tried to get it in. The preliminary question leading up to that was ruled out by the court. The State's Attorney does not despair of getting it in by any means. Engel is the prisoner most nervous about the matter. His partial identification by Johnson greatly discomposed him.

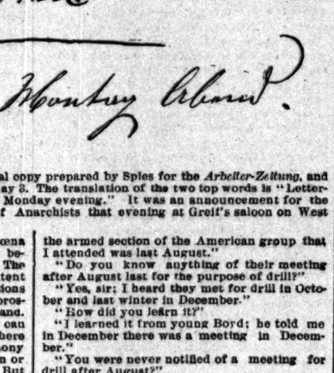
It was rendered very evident again yesterday that the defense intends to call Mayor Harrison as a witness. The frequent reference in Mr. Foster's cross-examination to his Honor's presence at the Market Square before the explosion renders it probable that Mr. Harrison will be put on the stand to show that the meeting was "peaceable."

Neebe is getting terribly anxious. When the court adjourned at noon he made a hasty exit, and stood before the entrance doors on the sidewalk holding his little daughter's hand, evidently waiting for somebody to come out. Was it Joe Gruenhut? Little Joe met him afterwards, as was contended on the witness stand. Neebe feels his position keenly, and if he gets out of this trouble he will be sure to renounce Socialism, Anarchism, and all their works and pomps. Joe's evidence, by the way, did not seriously hurt him when he took the stand in the afternoon, and so far the State has not made much of a case against him.

Detectives have discovered that "the man in his shirt-sleeves" who, with Spies and others, addressed the McCormick mob from the top of a box-car May 3, is named Felden. It is stated that he had bombs on his person at the time, but threw them into the slip of the South Branch when the crowd fled. Some efforts are being made to recover the bombs from the water.

The Mayor Says He Will Not Testify.

"I have not been summoned to appear as a witness," said Mayor Harrison, "and I hardly think I will be. There is nothing I can testify to that will benefit those people. If they get me on the stand something might be brought out in the cross-examination that would be injurious to them. So I don't think they will summons me. THE TRIBUNE says: 'The Mayor knew the minutest details, and the counsel for the accused say that his failure to put a stop to it gave it a quasi-official sanction.' That is not so. I never had a detective or a policeman report to me one single thing. THE TRIBUNE also says: 'The Mayor knew that the bombs were manufactured and stored in various parts of the city. Officers Treharn and O'Sullivan were shown the dynamite missiles at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office in January. Mr. Gage and the citizens who employed the detective Johnson must have apprised him of the organization of the armed sections in affiliation with the groups.' That is all incorrect. I never knew of anything of the sort. I didn't believe it any more than I believed there would be hangings when THE TRIBUNE said there would be if McGarigle and certain other men were elected. I considered this talk as a sort of vapor. The officers were shown the dynamite in January. I never heard of it until since the trial. I never dreamed that Mr. Gage or any of those men had any such information; and never heard of it until THE TRIBUNE informed me of it in the last few days. No policeman ever reported to me a single thing since Mr. Seavey mentioned some vacancy May 1, 1879. All I know of what has been said by these people I learned by glancing at a newspaper; I rarely ever read the reports. When they had the meeting in Market square, when the Board of Trade was to be opened, I was consulted by the police because a threat was made of an overt act, and I ordered the police to head them off and not let them reach the Board of



The above is a fac-simile of the original copy prepared by Spies for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and published in that paper the afternoon of May 3. The translation of the two top words is "Letter-box," and of the lower line, "Y—Come Monday evening." It was an announcement for the gathering of the armed, or inner, circle of Anarchists that evening at Greif's saloon on West Lake street.

Trade, and they did so. If they do subpœna me they will have to do it mighty quick, because I am going to Block Island. The Council adjourned to a considerable extent to oblige me, and I have made my preparations to leave Thursday night if possible. The prosecution will be over Wednesday, I understand. That will give them Thursday; and they can call me at once. I am not going to stay here and dilly-dally. If I thought my testimony would be of any value to the prosecution or the defense I would remain if necessary. But my testimony would be of no account whatever, and I want to get a sea bath and breathe the sea air."

DETECTIVE JOHNSON.

The Cross-Examination Makes a Number of Points More Emphatic.

Andrew C. Johnson, the detective whose testimony last Saturday made the hair of the defendants stand on end, was recalled for cross-examination at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and testified that the remark made by Spies at Decoration-Day in regard to the case with which the police could be scattered with a few bombs was made in a low tone to a gentleman at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue.

Mr. Foster—Who was the gentleman that Mr. Spies was talking to at that time?

Witness—I looked at him, but I didn't know him.

"What kind of a looking man was he?"

"He was an oldish man, gray-haired, gray mustache, and wore spectacles. I heard no remark from him in reply."

"You stated Spies said a couple of bombs would scatter the whole of them?"

"He said a half-dozen bombs."

"Were you listening to hear what he said?"

"I was standing close behind Spies at the time."

"For that purpose?"

"Perhaps so."

"Now give me the name of somebody else," inquired Mr. Foster with a wink at the jury, "that heard Mr. Spies say it besides yourself?"

"I don't know as I can."

"You were then acting as a detective?"

"Yes, sir."

"And reporting to Mr. L. J. Gage?"

"No, sir; I reported to Mr. Pinkerton, my superintendent."

"Do you know it is said your reports are signed by Mr. Gage, Vice-President of the First National Bank?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Where did you get those reports before you came to testify in this case?"

"I received them from the chief clerk at the Pinkerton agency."

Mr. Foster handed witness a number of his reports and asked him to state whether they were indorsed on the back by L. J. Gage, and Johnson replied:

"The name of L. J. Gage appears on the back of all these reports."

"Did you hear Spies say there was any arrangement made to throw five bombs or any bombs?"

"No, sir."

"Did you hear any other remarks at the time?"

"Spies made other remarks afterwards; I didn't hear any others whilst the police were passing."

"What did he state just before that?"

"He had been in conversation for some time, but I can't recollect what he said."

"The only thing you can remember is that a couple of bombs would scatter the police?"

"I said he said half a dozen."

"The National Guard came along immediately after the police?"

"Yes, sir."

"And he said they were all boys, and that fifty men would disarm the whole of them?"

"He said more than that."

"He said that, didn't he?"

"Yes, sir; he said that."

"What was the remark he made?"

"He said: 'They are all boys, and they will not be much good in case of a riot. Fifty determined men would soon scatter them all.'"

"Didn't he say 'disarm' them, too?"

"He said 'disarm.'"

"He gave that as his opinion?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he say anything as to the way in which they would be disarmed?"

"No, sir."

"May 31 Fielden made a speech in which he said that it was only by force the Government could be overthrown?"

"By strength and force. Those were the words he made use of. The words were these: 'It is only by strength and force that the Government can be overthrown,' or, 'that we can overthrow the Government.'"

"Which was it?"

"I won't be positive, but it was to that purport."

"He didn't propose that the Government should be overthrown?"

"He didn't say that he proposed it; no."

"At the Ogden's Grove meeting June 7 did Fielden say anything about any arrangement or time that force was to be used?"

"He did refer to force, but not to any time when it was to be used, nor did he say anything about what particular acts of force were to be used."

"You never did hear him say the time at which force was to be applied?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was the time?"

"May 1. He said it at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall—or rather at the landing outside of the hall."

"Did you make any memorandum of that?"

"I did."

"At what meeting?"

"It was at the termination of the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall meeting."

"Who else was present and heard it beside you?"

"Two or three other members of the association I belonged to."

"Give us the names of them?"

"Boyd was one."

"Is he one of the men you have since learned was a Pinkerton man?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know his name?"

"I think it is James; I don't know where he lives."

"The statement made to Boyd or to you?"

"It was made to all of us there; it was in a general conversation. No particular building or point of the city was mentioned where force was to be applied. There are two Boyds, one a young man and the other an old gentleman; it was the old man who was there."

"When Parsons spoke about the probable effect of Bonfield being shot he was simply giving his opinion, was he not?"

"That was a speech at a meeting Aug. 19, 1885; I suppose it was his opinion."

"He did not plot any treason at that time against the life of Bonfield, did he, then or at any other time?"

"Not that I know of."

"You only met with the 'International Rifles' twice?"

"Yes."

"How many rifles were there in the room?"

"There were ten rifles in the room."

"They belonged to that German company when they came in?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many rifles did the American group have when they were drilling?"

"I didn't see any."

"Did you drill with guns?"

"No, sir."

"You drilled simply with the arms that nature gave you—your hands—you marched?"

"We marched with our feet—not with our hands." [Laughter.]

"Were you armed when you drilled.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever hear of a meeting for drill that you did not attend?"

"I have heard of several other meetings for drill."

"Did you go?"

"No, sir."

"Why?"

"Because I was otherwise engaged."

"Where?"

"At times in the city, and other times in the country."

"Was the American branch of the armed section ever armed with rifles when they met for drill?"

"I couldn't say; I didn't see any in their possession when they met for drill. At the first meeting I attended there were nineteen or twenty present; on the second occasion there were two or three more. The last meeting of the armed section of the American group that I attended was last August."

"Do you know anything of their meeting after August last for the purpose of drill?"

"Yes, sir; I heard they met for drill in October and last winter in December."

"How did you learn it?"

"I learned it from young Bord; he told me in December there was a meeting in December."

"You were never notified of a meeting for drill after August?"

"I was not."

"Did you give your name when you joined?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was your address asked at the time you received your membership card and paid your 10 cents?"

"No, sir; but I have been asked my address since then."

"How did you know when there was going to be a drill?"

"It was generally fixed at each meeting when the next meeting would be held."

"What is your mother tongue?"

"I am a Dane; I understand a little German, but not enough to tell what Schwab said when he spoke in German."

"So, when you said Schwab was applauded, you don't know whether he was applauded for his wit or his sentiments?"

"I don't know, for I don't know what he said."

"That raid on the armory was put off until the nights got longer?"

"Yes, sir.

"There was no arrangement for a raid or blowing up the armor.?"

"Not that I know of."

"Don't you know that what Fielden said was not an argument for the destruction of property, but it was an argument for the abolishment of private property? In other words, railroad corporations should be run by the Government, and great institutions controlled in the interest of the people, rather than one, two, or three men?"

"That is not so."

"Was any such argument made?"

"Yes, sir; there has been argument made as to that."

"You don't mean to say that Fielden favored the absolute wiping out of property?"

"He advocated the abolishment of private property; that there should be no rich and no poor."

"Every man was to be required to work and permitted to live. That was the general tenor of their remarks?"

"To a certain extent, yes, sir."

"Have you ever seen a translation into English of Herr Most's book on warfare?"

"No, sir, not of the book, but I have seen translations of his pamphlets."

"Point out in your reports, if you can, where it says the 1st of May was designated as the time for action."

"I hold in my hand a report of the meeting Dec. 20. To the best of my recollection it was said at that time."

The exact language in regard to the 1st of May did not appear in the witness' reports, and Mr. Foster asked:

"You say that so important a matter as fixing the time when dynamite was to be used and the city captured occurred, but you never reported in your written report the 1st of May as being the time fixed?"

"I might have done it, and I might not. Those reports here in court are not all my reports; the balance of them are down at the agency. I think that is the time that was mentioned."

"In your report of the meeting at which you say the 1st of May was the time fixed, did you use these words: 'After Fielden finished his speech he left the hall and went into the saloon underneath. I joined him and Underbill and had a drink with them.' Do you remember that circumstance?"

"Yes, sir; I remember something about it. To the best of my belief, that was the meeting."

"Did you continue in your report with these words: 'But before I could enter into any conversation with them Fielden excused himself, saying that he had to go over to the North Side, where he had to speak at a meeting, and Underbill and himself went away, and I returned to the hall'?"

"Yes, sir."

"You did not report, then, anything that he fixed the 1st of May?"

"I already told you it might not be in writing. They were talking all the time, and it was there while we were drinking."

Mr. Grinnell—Did you see the *Alarm* from time to time?

Witness—I did; I purchased copies regularly.

Mr. Grinnell handed witness a copy of the *Alarm* dated Oct. 17, 1885, and asked him if he had seen the following advertisement:

"The armed section of the American group meets every Monday night at No. 54 West Lake street."

The witness replied:

"Yes, I saw that."

"In regard to the resolution about the girl who had been assaulted, of which you spoke in your direct examination, was any one selected to perform any duty pursuant to the resolution?"

"At a conversation with the American group Bokendecke——"

"Hold on there!" exclaimed Capt. Black. "That is not competent."

Witness—It was not in the meeting.

Mr. Grinnell—State whether or not any member of that meeting at which a resolution was introduced at any time afterwards informed you that you had been selected to take the life of some one to avenge the wrongs of that girl.

Mr. Foster—That is ridiculous.

Mr. Grinnell—It may seem ridiculous to you in its——

"Ridiculousness," suggested Mr. Foster, and three or four people laughed.

The question was withdrawn, to be asked some time in the future.

"Who of the defendants were present at the first meeting of the American group, armed section?"

"Parsons and Fielden, and a man resembling the defendant on the end of the seat (Engel). I would not swear positively, but I think he is the man.

DETECTIVE PINKERTON.

The State Calls Him, but the Defense Succeeds in Preventing Him from Testifying.

William A. Pinkerton was called by the State.

"You are at present the chief of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency?"

"I am."

"You have an office in Chicago?"

"I have an office here."

"Do you know the last witness, Johnson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did your agency last year at any time engage the services of any man to ascertain what was being done by the so-called Socialists or Anarchists?"

Objected to and objection sustained on the ground that Johnson's reports could not be introduced in evidence that way.

"What, if anything, did you do with these reports at the time they were received?"

Objected to on the same ground, and objection sustained.

WILLIAM H. FREEMAN.

A Reporter Repeats Statements Made by the Defendants.

William H. Freeman, a reporter for the *Inter-Ocean*, testified that he was reporting for that paper May 4 last and also April 25 last.

"Did you attend and report a meeting held on the Lake-Front April 28 last?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you come into contact with the procession and what did you see?"

"At the corner of Halsted and Madison streets. I saw a large number of men marching south on Halsted street, carrying banners of various sorts and transparencies with inscriptions painted thereon. The street-car on which I was riding was stopped, and I had to wait till the procession passed. Later I was at a large meeting on the Lake-Front and heard Parsons' speech. I would not undertake to repeat his own words. He inveighed against capital. In particular I remember at one time he said that if the workingmen were driven to starvation they would unfurl the banner of liberty and equality and sweep everything before them and sweep away all their oppressors. He said it was said that a committee pointed to the red banner. He urged the workingmen there to take up arms, and by that means right the wrongs which they were at that time undergoing. Fielden also spoke advocating force."

"You were at the haymarket square the night of May 4?"

"Yes, sir. Parsons was speaking when I reached there. I remember him particularly alluding to Jay Gould. He said Gould was a robber and spoke of his vast accumulations and asked what they would do and somebody in the crowd cried out: 'Hang him,' or 'Throw him in the lake,' or something like that. Parsons said: 'No, not yet. The result would simply be that another Jay Gould would spring up like a jumping jack.' That they must destroy the whole system under which Jay Goulds could exist. The way to abolish that system was by means of force. He said: 'To arms! To arms!' a number of times during his remarks."

"Was anything said by Parsons about the police or organized authority?"

"I do not recollect now that he said anything about that."

"Who was the next speaker?"

"Mr. Fielden."

"State what Fielden said."

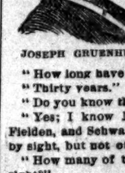
"Well, Fielden devoted a great deal of his time to discussing legislative matters. He spoke particularly just before the arrival of the police with reference to the law and of the acts of capital, the oppressive acts of capital, which injured the workingmen, as being a result of the law, and urged the workingmen to overthrow the law, to kill it, stab it, and throttle it. Those are about the last words I heard him speak before the arrival of the police. They came down there quietly, and standing between two wagons I had no knowledge of their arrival until the command to disperse was given. I heard that and stepped on the sidewalk and started to go towards the police. Before I reached the other end of the wagon the bomb exploded."

After describing scenes immediately after the bomb explosion the witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Foster, who failed to bring out any new points or to help the case for the defense.

JOSEPH GRUENHUT.

The Little Socialist Gives Some Unwilling Testimony of Considerable Interest.

Joseph Gruenhut was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Ingham.



JOSEPH GRUENHUT.

"What is your business?"

"I am Factory and Tenement-House Inspector of the Health Department."

"How long have you occupied that position?"

"Six years."

"How long have you lived in this city?"

"Thirty years."

"Do you know the defendants?"

"Yes; I know Mr. Spies, Parsons, Neebe, Fielden, and Schwab. The others I may know by sight, but not otherwise."

"How many of the others do you known by sight?"

"I don't know whether I know the others."

"How long have you been acquainted with Spies?"

"Perhaps six years."

"How long with Parsons?"

"Ten years."

"How long have you been acquainted with Fielden?"

"About two years or more."

"And with Schwab?"

"It may be two years; it may be more or less."

"How long have you known Neebe?"

"Maybe eighteen or twenty years."

"Were you in the habit of meeting them?"

"Yes, almost daily."

"Where did you meet them?"

"Maybe at meetings or at the office of the paper."

"What sort of meetings?"

"Labor meetings."

"Were you yourself interested in the labor movement?"

"Yes, sir."

"With what branches?"

"It used to be called the Labor party of the United States and then came to be called the Socialistic Labor party."

"Are you a Socialist?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you an Anarchist?"

"No, I don't consider myself an Anarchist."

"Were you a member of any Socialistic organization in this city?"

"No, sir."

"Any company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein?"

"No, sir."

"You say you were in the habit of meeting them at the office of the paper. What paper?"

"*Arbeiter-Zeitung*."

"How often were you in the habit of meeting them there?"

"Maybe six times a week, maybe more."

"Were you present on the occasion of an interview between a reporter named Wilkinson and Spies?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where was the first interview that you heard with those gentlemen?"

"At the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*."

"You introduced Mr. Wilkinson to Mr. Spies?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you afterwards present at an interview at a restaurant?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was the restaurant?"

"It used to be called Burke's Hotel."

"That was in the evening of the same day?"

"Between 5 and 7 o'clock."

"Did you take supper together?"

"Yes, all three of us."

"State what you remember of the conversation that took place."

"Mr. Wilkinson, the reporter, asked several questions and they were answered. I don't suppose I can recall all of the languages. I did not have much interest in the conversation."

"Give all you can of it."

"Wilkinson asked him how many men belonged to the military section of the organized labor unions, the Lehr und Wehr Verein, and so forth, and Spies told him there were many thousands, and thereupon the reporter asked whether the names and residences and such like could be gotten and Spies told him that all of these meetings were open for any man to become a member, and, although at meetings visitors were asked to become members, their names would not be known, because he did not keep any record of names. A man would be numbered and would not be known personally, except by his number."

"Give me rest of the conversation as nearly as you can recall it."

"The reporter asked about the effectiveness of dynamite bombs and inquired whether a small number of men on street corners and housetops would be able to stand up against a squad of police or a company of militia and Mr. Spies took up some toothpicks from the table and laid them down so as to show the position of armed men at the tops of houses and at the street corners, and explained how they could hold a company of militia or a squad of policemen in check. That was about all. The conversation was carried on in a conversational style and half jokingly, and lasted perhaps a quarter of an hour."

"Were you in the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Monday before the haymarket affair?"

"Yes, I think I was there in the afternoon."

"Do you know?"

"Yes, I was there."

"Who was present there at the time?"

"So far as I recollect I saw Mr. Spies, Mr. Schwab, and the bookkeeper. Maybe I saw Mr. Neebe there, but I could not say for sure."

"What time of the day was it?"

"I think it was after 5 o'clock."

"What room were you in?"

"It was on the second floor."

"What part of the floor, front or rear?"

"In the front part, in the office of the paper."

"What did you see there—what conversation did you have if any?"

"If I recollect right I asked Spies about his experience out there at a meeting at McCormick's factory."

"What did he say about that?"

"He said he had been there making a speech at the invitation of the Central Labor Union; that in the beginning there were some men objecting to his speech because he was a Socialist."

"Who did he say objected?"

"Some officers of the Lumber-Shovers' Union. But afterwards they appointed him on a committee on arbitration."

"Who did?"

"The meeting did. After he had made the speech he was told by some men coming from McCormick's factory that the police were shooting and killing a number of men. And he said that it looked rather strange that a large mass of people would allow themselves to be clubbed down and shot at by a few policemen, and that people would go to such mass-meetings without any means of self-defense. He looked very much exhausted and was tired out, and I don't know whether he was said that afternoon or next day, but he said it would be necessary to have another editor—he was overworked, he was too tired."

"At the time you were talking about the trouble at McCormick's, did he say anything about the kind of means of defense to be used?"

"Well, it was such a long time ago, and at the time I had no object in keeping them in mind, but I think he did not mean revolvers or guns, but dynamite. He did not tell me so."

Objected to and stricken out.

Judge Gary—Let him tell what he remembers of what Spies said.

Witness—He said that it looked very queer to him that such a mass of people would run to a meeting, and that men would come there without any means of self-defense and would be clubbed down by a handful of policemen and driven off like a flock of sheep, and that if these men were armed they could not be driven away that way.

"What did he say about the kind of arms?"

"I could not swear positively now that he said dynamite bombs."

"How long is it since you were in the State's Attorney's office?"

"I just came from there."

"Did you have a conversation in there with Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Furthmann, and myself?"

Objected to and objection sustained.

"When were you at the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Tuesday afternoon?"

"It must have been about 5 or 6, or 6 or 7."

"Whom did you have a conversation with at that time?"

"When I got there I found Mr. Spies, Mr. Schwab, and Mr. Fricke."

"Who else was there?"

"Rau was there."

"Do you know his first name?"

"Balthasar Rau."

"Who else was there, if you remember?"

"I don't think I can recollect more than that."

"Did you have any conversation that time with Mr. Spies?"

"He spoke on general conditions and about having a mass-meeting in the open air of all people interested in

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uror Reed—"Did Spies say to

Wilkinson that anybody could join the Lehr und Wehr Verein?"

"It is my recollection that Mr. Spies said at that time that the military associations are open and free to everybody, that they had open meetings, had picnics, and advertised their drills in halls, and even on open grounds in Sheffield, Ind., or out on the prairie."

Redirect:

"At that meeting at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office was there anything said by any of the parties regarding an expression of indignation at the killing of men at McCormick's?"

"That meeting was to be an eight-hour meeting and an indignation meeting at the same time."

"In the conversation with Wilkinson do you remember of Spies saying anything about exercising with dynamite at Sheffield, Ind., or any other place?"

"I recollect that Spies said that they drilled there, and that one man threw a bomb which entirely destroyed three big trees."

At this time the noon recess was taken.

When court reconvened in the afternoon Mr. Gruenhut was recalled by the State.

"State whether it was said by Spies or Parsons during your frequent conversations with them that arming meant arming with dynamite."

"I guess I should say that Mr. Parsons and Mr. Spies during the conversations within the last twelve months by arming meant with bombs, so that each individual could take care of himself without respect to any armed organization. It was always meant as individual self-help against a squad of police or a company of militia."

Cross-examination:

"You say that in this conversation it had been suggested that bombs should be used for individual self-defense without any combination at all?"

"Yes, sir, no combination."

"Did you agree that an indignation meeting should be held at any particular time that Tuesday night?"

"I think that Rau, who was on the Committee on Agitation for the International and who was in favor of a mass-meeting, had authority to call it, but which committee finally decided to call it I don't know."

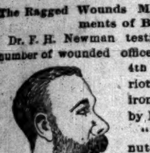
"In other words, Mr. Spies nor any of the defendants ever told you that the meeting on the haymarket was to be an indignation meeting?"

"I never had a conversation with him about an indignation meeting at all."

DR. NEWMAN.

The Ragged Wounds Made by the Fragments of Bomb.

Dr. F. H. Newman testified he attended a number of wounded officers the night of the 4th of May after the riot. He was shown an iron nut, and was asked, by Mr. Grinnell:



DR. NEWMAN.

"Did you extract a nut from anybody?"

Witness — That nut was extracted under my directions.

"From whom?"

"I don't know his name; he was a German officer. I gave that nut to Officer Bonfield."

"Describe where it was taken from?"

"It was taken from a point about half an inch from the rectum, passing diagonally into the gluteal region, about three to three and a half inches, and was buried in the muscles."

"How many officers did you examine that night?"

"Somewhere from ten to twelve; I was there all night."

"What kind of wounds did you find on the different officers?"

"Some bullets, and some of them appeared to be fragments of metal; it appeared to be a combination lighter than lead."

"What was the size of the pieces?"

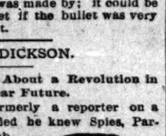
"They varied from what we call calibre 22 up to 45 calibre; they were irregular in size. The bullets also varied in size. I took a piece of metal from Officer Barber's heel; it made a ragged wound and the metal was crushed into the bone considerably, fracturing it into several pieces. I removed the splinters of bone, scraped the wound, and made it as smooth as possible, and it is healing by granulation. I examined one officer, who died a few days after he was brought into the hospital. He was wounded in the liver; it was a large ragged wound; I do not know what it was made by; it could be produced by a bullet if the bullet was very ragged and spread out.

M. E. DICKSON.

What Parsons Said About a Revolution in the Near Future.

M. E. Dickson, formerly a reporter on a morning paper, testified he knew Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe.

Mr. Grinnell—Do you remember having any conversation with Parsons specially with reference to street warfare?



M. E. DICKSON.

Witness—I had a number of personal conversations with Mr. Parsons in regard to the Socialistic movement; generally Mr. Parsons had copies of the *Alarm* in his hands, or some other papers having reference to the movement. About the beginning of this year he gave me a paper containing one or two diagrams representing streets and crossings.

A copy of the *Alarm* was shown witness, and he identified it as a paper resembling those Parsons had shown him.

"Did you have any conversations with Parsons on that subject?"

"Mr. Parsons said to me that the social revolution would be brought about in the way that the paper described."

"Was anything said in that or any conversation against what it was to be brought?"

"It was last November, after the Market street demonstration. I met Mr. Parsons and I remarked to him in a sort of joking way: 'You are not going to blow anybody up, are you?' He said: 'You will see.' Said I: 'You don't mean you are going to use dynamite?' Says he: 'I don't say that we will, but you will see the revolution brought about, and sooner than you think for.' We had several conversations of that tenor."

The witness then described a number of meetings at which Parsons, Fielden, and Spies spoke, without developing anything especially new. Coming down to the Thanksgiving-Day meeting of 1885 the witness said:

"I think Spies presided at that meeting and Parsons made a speech. I think Spies and Mrs. Parsons also spoke. Parsons inquired what they had to be thankful for; whether it was for their poverty or their lack of sufficient food and clothing. He also argued that the capitalists on the avenues spent more money at one meal for wine than some of the workingmen received for pay in a month. Fielden also made a speech, in which he said they would be justified in going over to Marshall Field's and taking from there that which belonged to them. Parsons offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, denouncing the President for having set apart Thanksgiving-Day, 1885; that it was a fallacy and a fraud; that the workingmen had nothing to be thankful for; that only a few obtained riches, while the many had to starve."

On cross-examination witness stated that Parsons said when the social revolution came it would be better for everybody.

"He pictured me personally," said the witness, "as a wage-slave, just as much under the control of a master as the laborer who was working with a shovel. He said that all reforms had to be brought about through revolutions, and that bloodshed could not be avoided. Parsons said that revolution was inevitable, and any method was justifiable so that it was brought about. I asked him if he intended to use dynamite. That was in July or June of last year; it was on Fifth avenue, between Madison and Washington streets."

"What was his response?"

"His response was that if it became necessary they would use it, and it might become necessary."

"There was no distinct declaration on his part or the part of those associated with him to inaugurate a revolution at any particular time or by any particular means?"

"No, not at any particular time, but he very frequently said to me that they would bring on a revolution. He said it was bound to come, and it would come sooner than we expected."

"Did he not say that the article to which he called your attention in the *Alarm* was written by a United States army or navy officer, contributed to the San Francisco *Truth*, and republished in the *Alarm*?"

"I couldn't say that. I read the article, but I have not looked at the paper since then."

Witness identified a copy of the *Alarm* dated July 24, 1885, as a copy of the same date as the paper given him by Parsons. Witness' attention was called to an article in the paper headed "Street-Fighting—How to Meet the Enemy—Some Valuable Hints for the Revolutionary Soldier—What the United States Army Has to Say," and he stated he thought that was the article to which Parsons directed his attention.

"The speakers at all the meetings generally advocated revolution," said the witness.

"You mean advocated a social revolution, do you not?"

"I could go back and name other men, even some of the gentlemen here who have advocated force and dynamite. Those men predicted revolution, and advised the workingmen to bring it about."

"Can you tell me the time, place, and person, and what was said in advocacy of revolution?"

"I can't fix the time, but I can fix the place on the Lake Front."

"Now, the person?"

"Mr. Fielden and Mr. Ducey."

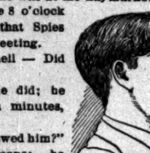
"Ducey is not one of the defendants. Can you give the substance of what Fielden said?"

"Mr. Fielden did at the Lake Front advise the men to go forward and get that which belonged to them, and to do it by force."

PAUL C. HULL.

Going Over the Haymarket Massacre—The Crowd Fired First Upon the Police.

Paul C. Hull, a reporter for a morning paper, testified that he was at the haymarket meeting shortly before 8 o'clock p. m., and that Spies opened the meeting.



PAUL HULL.

Mr. Grinnell — Did Spies speak?

Witness—He did; he spoke fifteen minutes, perhaps.

"Who followed him?"

"Mr. Parsons; he spoke about an hour."

"Did you hear Fielden?"

"I heard most of Fielden's speech; he spoke probably half an hour."

"Were you present when the police marched down the street?"

"I was."

"Where were you?"

"I was at the police station, having left the crowd a moment before that. I had been in the crowd and up on an iron stairway on the outside of the building on the northwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets. Another reporter was with me up there and two men whom I did not know."

"Whom did you see at the station?"

"I saw and talked with several people there, Mayor Harrison among the rest."

"Did you march out with the police?"

"I ran ahead of the police and took my former position on the iron stairway."

"Where was the wagon upon which the speakers stood?"

"It was east and north of me, about ten or fifteen feet from the alley."

"How high is the top of that stairway?"

"Perhaps fifteen feet."

"Did you see the police march down?"

"Yes, sir."

"How were they armed?"

"They were armed with revolvers and clubs. They marched in the regular military fashion of police, with both hands free by their sides."

"Were you close enough to hear Capt. Ward address the speakers on the wagon?"

"Yes, sir; I heard him say in substance, 'I command you in the name of the people of the State of Illinois to disperse.'"

"Did you hear any response from anybody?"

"I did not."

"When the bomb exploded where were you?"

"On the iron stairway, about four steps from the top."

"At the time the bomb exploded, had there been any firing?"

"No, sir."

"After the bomb exploded did the firing begin?"

"It did."

"From whom?"

"From the crowd."

"Before the police fired?"

"Before the police fired."

"Did you see the bomb in the air?"

"I did."

"Did you see from what place it came?"

"I could only form an ideawhence it came from where it fell."

"From where, in your opinion, did it come with reference to Crane's alley?"

Objected to.

The court—Where was it when you first saw it, and in which direction was it then moving?

"I stood on this stairway, and my head was probably twelve or fifteen feet above the crowd; it was quite dark. My eye was toward the speakers' wagon where Capt. Ward was speaking, and as the words were in his mouth I saw the spark of the burning fuse arching through the air and it attracted my attention, because it came on a line with my vision. It fell between the second and third divisions of police, and it seemed to me to come from about fifteen or twenty feet south of the alley."

"What was the effect upon the police of the explosion of that bomb?"

"It seemed to level to the ground the second and third divisions of the police. My eyes followed the spark of the bomb as it fell to the ground. I did not see the great body of police except the two columns on either side, and it seemed to throw them all to the ground. At almost the same instant there was a rattling of shot, which came from both sides of the street, and which did not come from the police."

"What was the natural condition of the crowd, as to whether it was a feverish one or one that was cool and collected?"

This question was objected to, but the court held that the temperament of crowds, whether they were excited and angry, or cool and calm, was admissible, as in the case of individuals. The witness answered:

"I would class it as a noisy, turbulent meeting."

"State as near as you can remember the substance of Spies' remarks."

"Mr. Spies told his version of the McCormick riots. He said he had been charged with being responsible for the riot, and for the death of those men there. I believe he said that Mr. McCormick charged him with it, or somebody had said that McCormick had charged him with it. Spies said McCormick was a liar; that he, McCormick, was responsible for the death of 'our brothers'—the six men who were said to be killed."

"What did Parsons say?"

"He dealt considerably in labor statistics in the first part of his speech, and followed the making of a dollar—not the minting of it, but the earning of it. He also dealt with the question of Socialism and that of capital and labor, and he advised the use of violent means by the workingmen to right their wrongs. He said that law and government were the tools of the wealthy to oppress the poor, that the ballot was no way in which to right their wrongs, and that by physical force was the only way in which they could right their wrongs."

"What else did Fielden say?"

"What I heard of his speech was a criticism of the course of Martin Foran in Congress. He had been sent there to represent the labor party, and he didn't do it satisfactorily in Mr. Fielden's opinion."

"What was the effect of these speeches severally upon that crowd?"

"That portion of the crowd around the speakers' wagon was turbulent and noisy. They made use of exclamations of: 'Hang him!' when McCormick's name was mentioned —'Throw him in the lake!' or 'Hang him to a lamp-post!' Some remark of that kind would be made when any prominent Chicago capitalist's name would be used."

"Do you remember any expressions by Parsons, Fielding, or Spies such as: 'Are you ready now?'"

"One of the speakers, and which one I do not remember, nor what the man's name was who was mentioned, but some one in the crowd cried: 'Let's hang him now'; and Spies or Parsons said: 'No; we are not ready yet.'"

On cross-examination witness stated that he wrote part of an article on the haymarket riot which appeared in his paper the morning of the 5th of May.

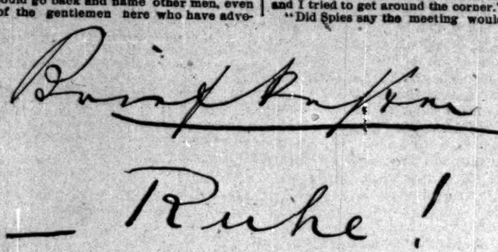
Mr. Foster—Did you fall down on the explosion of the bomb?

Witness—No, sir; but I did soon afterwards.

"As the result of the explosion of the bomb?"

"The result of a man being shot in front of me, and I fell over him. The bomb did not startle me, but the firing of the revolvers did, and I tried to get around the corner."

"Did Spies say the meeting would adjourn



Ruhe!

The now historic and infamous word "Ruhe" can be seen above as in the original copy handed in by Spies and published under the caption Letter-box in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. "Ruhe" was the signal or watchword agreed upon to summon the bomb-throwers and inaugurate the revolution, and was first published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* the afternoon of May 4, the date of the haymarket deviltry.

to No. 54 Lake street when it looked like rain?"

"I think he did. When I was on the stairs I think I heard Fielden say: 'Now, in conclusion,'"

"Was your memory clear at the time you wrote the article?"

"No, sir. It was not; I had been tramped on until I was so lame I could hardly walk."

"Did you in your article express the idea that 'No order to fire was necessary to the police. They immediately drew their weapons and commenced to fire'?"

"Yes, sir; I believe I said so after the explosion of the bomb."

"Did you state in the article that the crowd fired on the police?"

Witness looked at the article and said: "I have said nowhere in this report that the crowd fired upon the police. I wrote the article about an hour after the occurrence."

"Did you write this: 'For an instant after the explosion the crowd seemed paralyzed. But, with the revolver shots cracking like the tattoo on a night drum, the crowd plunged into the darkness with yells of rage and fear.' Did you write that?"

"That sounds like me [laughter]; yes, sir."

"Wasn't it Gould they proposed to hang?"

"Yes, sir, I believe it was."

"Did you see him there?"

"Gould! Jay Gould of New York? O, no; he wasn't there. [Laughter.] I think the bomb struck in the street about on a line with the south line of the alley. It apparently fell north from the point where I first saw it in the air."

"Its course would be about west-northwest?"

"Yes, sir."

The proceedings were concluded with the reading of a few articles from numbers of the *Alarm* covering the months of October and December last. They contain the talk familiar from Parsons' speeches and are highly inflammatory. Most of them are editorials, with a few communications from outsiders. More of the same character will be read today or later in the trial.

JAMES OF EAU CLAIRE.

The Man Whom Parsons Has Asked to Come Down and Testify for the Defense.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Ald. Charles L. James, who has been asked by Parsons to testify on Anarchism, was not invited to speak at any meeting in Chicago. He is the youngest son of G. P. R. James, the famous writer of history and romance. Ald. James was born in England in 1846, educated at Cheltenham College, came to America in 1865, and has lived at Eau Claire most of the time since. His mother resides with him. He is married and has several children. He is in no way related to Edwin James, who defended the would-be assasin of Napoleon III. He denies having ever been an Erakine or a Bum-Fuz, was never in money or other difficulties, and claims Justin McCarthy's description of Edwin James does not so far apply to him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Five Railway Ordinances Before the Lake View Trustees.

The Board of Trustee of Lake View met last night and in Committee of the Whole considered the matter of street railways, five ordinances being presented—viz.: for the cable on Lincoln avenue as far as Belmont; for the cable on Clark street to Diversey; the right of way on Halsted street from Fullerton to Clark, to be operated either by horse or steam power; a line of bob-tail cars on Clark street from, Diversey to the north line of the town, to Lawrence avenue within ninety days and to the north town line within one year; for a cable line on Clark street from Diversey to the north line of the town, giving a twenty-year charter and requiring the road to be built to Addison street within one year, to Lawrence avenue within two years, and to the north town line within five years, a single fare of five cents to be charged, and the snow on all lines to be removed within eighteen hours. President Yerkes, who was present, said he could not agree to the snow-removal clause, and that his company did not care to extend its cable line at present farther than Wrightwood avenue and Diversey street. Further consideration of the matter was postponed four days.

Killed at a Pigeon-Shoot.

Joseph Verreault, a carpenter living at No. 247 Sangamon street, was shot and killed at Thayer, Ind., Sunday. The Diana Hunting Club of this city went to Thayer Sunday to shoot pigeons. A large number of outsiders, among them being Verreault, were scattered around the region of the field shooting at the birds that escaped the club marksmen. Verreault received a bullet-wound in the breast that proved fatal. A man named Martin Butler was arrested on suspicion of having fired the shot, but the Justice before whom he was taken discharged him for lack of evidence.

HELPER STILL LIVES.

He Is Hopeful of Getting His Three Railroads from Behring Strait to Magellan Started.

NEW YORK, July 25.—[Special.]—Hinton Rowan Helper writes from Buenos Ayres under date of June 15 to correct the false report of his death and to threaten to bring into court the persons who concocted the report. He is now making his seventh visit to South America, and is still hopeful that his three Americas railway from Behring Strait to Strait Magellan will in due time be an accomplished fact. He expects the Argentine Congress soon to pass a resolution recommending the construction of the railway; and says that with an adequate degree of earnest and prudent co-operation continuous communication by rail between New York and Buenos Ayres ought to be opened within the next ten or twelve years.

Coverings for Wine Bottles.

The fashion correspondent of the New York *Telegram* reports that velvet coverings for dessert wine bottles exhibit corks representing heads of ladies showing the latest style of dressing the hair. This is indeed an odd fancy in the way of fashion, and is only observed in Paris, where such little novelties come and go like the wind. It is reported that these velvet covers for wine bottles are of various shades, according to the hue of the wine in the bottle decorated. Port wine has a covering of garnet velvet, with an Oporto beauty for the stopper. Alicante is covered with pink velvet; the cork is a pretty Spanish maiden wearing a high comb. Ribbon bows are sometimes tied around the necks of the bottles, instead of covering the same with velvet. Where one kind of wine is served for lunch or breakfast, the hostess, if young, wears a dress of the same shade as the covering of satin or velvet that is slipped over the wine bottle, and then on such occasions it is said that the prevailing tint in the table-china matches or blends with this color picture of fashion's passing fancy.

A Builders' Strike Ended.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—Four hundred masons and bricklayers who struck two weeks ago, causing an entire suspension of building operations in the city, returned to work today. The boss masons wanted the men to return to ten hours' work a day, while the journeymen made a counter-demand that the bosses sign an agreement to continue the eight-hour system for three years. The return of the men to work leaves matters as before, the eight-hour day continuing without any agreement as to when it shall cease.

TWO VETO MESSAGES.

THE MAYOR DENOUNCES THE REPORT ON THE WATER OFFICE.

It Gets Eighteen Votes and He Decides that That Is Not Enough—Veto of the Ordinance Allowing the Burlington Road to Keep Its Tracks on Twenty-second Street—It Is Ordered to Remove Them in Sixty Days—What the Aldermen Intend Doing in Their Vacation.

Mayor Harrison was in the chair when the Council was called to order last night. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Water Department and report upon the alleged irregularities and abuses existing therein. The message created a mild sensation while being read, and was rather severe on the two members of the committee—Hildreth and Landon—who signed the report. It characterized the actions of the committee as absolutely unique in the history of proceedings of committees appointed by legislative bodies. Its course was remarkable, and did it not involve the good name of an honest man would be laughable in its absurdity. The committee violated the first principles of law and justice in denying to the accused the opportunity of facing his accusers. The action of the committee was further characterized as a highhanded outrage on every principle of justice or decency. The alleged investigation was a fraud and a sham. Inspired by no motives in the interest of the city, seeking no honest examination of the affairs of the department, magnifying the petty mistakes and errors of judgment common to every large department of Government, and ignoring all reforms and improved methods, there was absolutely nothing in the actions of the committee which recommended itself to the mind of any honest and fair-minded man.

Ald. Hildreth jumped to the floor immediately upon the conclusion of the reading, and branched off into a defense of his action. The Mayor made use of language that was insulting to the committee and the people of the city, whom the committee represented, and it was unbecoming a gentleman. He concluded by stating that an honest committee would find matters worse than had the committee which reported. Every statement made was true.

The reference to an honest committee provoked smiles.

A discussion ensued as to the Mayor's right to veto a report of the kind, and was taken part in by Ald. Cullerton, Campbell, Hull, Colvin, Wetherell, and others.

The Chair said that he believed that the Mayor of the city had a right to veto the report because the Council had adopted it.

A motion that the whole matter be recommitted for further investigation was lost.

Further discussion was cut short by the Mayor announcing that eighteen votes was a majority, and that if eighteen members voted to sustain the minority report that report would stand. Ald. Hull then asked the question if the eighteen votes would constitute a majority, and the Mayor ruled that it would. Ald. Hull appealed, and the appeal was sustained by a vote of 22 to 14.

On the final disposition of the question the vote stood 18 to 16 in favor of sustaining the report, as follows.

Yeas—Gile, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Weber, Hildreth, York, Wheeler, Revere, Deal, Simons, Kerr, Hull, Campbell, Lyke, Landon, Ryan, Linn, Carney—total, 18.

Nays—Dixon, Whelan, Appleton, Drew, Wetherell, Clarke, Doerner, Cullerton, Sheridan (Eighth), Mahony, Schack, Ernst, Severin, Colvin, Manierre, Tiedemann—total 16.

The Mayor ruled that it was lost. Ald. Drew jumped to his feet and called the attention of the Chair to the fact that he had ruled to the contrary only a moment before, and was met with the reply, "So I did, but the Council, on the appeal taken by Ald. Hull, decided that I was wrong, and I now act in accordance with the ruling of the Council on that point."

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted at the previous meeting, when it stood fourteen to six, was adopted, and the motion to concur in the report, which followed the Mayor's ruling, was voted down.

The Burlington & Quincy Twenty-Second Street Tracks.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance renewing the ordinance granting the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company the right to continue its tracks in the centre of Twenty-second street. The street is now a busy thoroughfare and urgently needed for general traffic. It was suggested that the ordinance be amended so as to locate the track as far as Halsted street on the lots south and adjoining, the right of way to be purchased or otherwise, but giving the option to the company to lay its track on the south side of the roadway as close as practicable to the curb. It was also recommended that the company settle with the owners of the abutting lots by agreement or by arbitration. If such amendments were adopted and the ordinance passed, the Mayor suggested that a resolution should be passed ordering the taking up of the whole of the tracks running along Twenty-second street east of Brown street and west of it, in the centre of the street, within ninety days, provided the railroad company refused to accept the amended ordinance.

The ordinance failed to pass over the veto, and Ald. Cullerton then submitted an order requiring the railroad to remove its tracks from Twenty-second street between Brown and Jefferson within ten—made sixty on Colvin's motion—days from the passage of the resolution, and in the event of the failure of the company to comply therewith that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to cause the same to be forthwith removed. It was adopted—22 to 14.

Miscellaneous Business.

The Library Board was authorized to spend an additional $15,000 to complete the improvements in the library, making $40,000 in all for this purpose. The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West recommended that Ashland avenue, from Washington boulevard to West Twelfth street, be made a boulevard, was adopted with only two dissenting votes. Ald. Colvin was called to the chair, and the Mayor, taking part in the discussion over the ordinance requiring householders to construct receptacles with two apartments; one for ashes and the other for cinders, said that if the ordinance was passed every pound of ashes would become valuable, and could be used for the construction of streets; whereas if they were mixed with garbage and other kitchen refuse the city would have to pay for a dumping ground where the mixure could be placed. The ordinance was defeated.

The Council then adjourned until the last Monday in September.

How the Aldermen Will Spend Their Vacations.

The following Aldermen declared their intention of remaining in Chicago during the summer, some of them stating that their business required their continued presence here, while others asserted that in their opinion Chicago was a good enough summer resort, anyhow: Clarke, Henry F. Sheridan, Doerner, Cullerton, E. F. Sheridan, Mahoney, Simons, Campbell, Schack, Ryan, Eisfeldt, and Severin.

Ald. Linn will divide his time between Chicago and New York, while Wheeler will visit the East for a short time in August. Dixon will go to the seashore with his family. Whelan will depart for Lake Geneva about the middle of next month. Appleton will visit some of the northern lakes. Mueller will go to some of the lakes in the vicinity of St. Paul. Drew will sojourn at the seashore. Gile expects to pass his vacation at Lake Minnetonka, Wetherell will keep cool at Lake Geneva, and Weber will divide his time between Chicago and New York. Hildreth and his diamond go to Alexandria, Minn. Yore is still undecided where he will pass the dog days. Revere goes to Colorado and Utah, and Deal will also visit the West. Lake Superior will be Kerr's haven of rest. Hull expects to pass some weeks in the East. Lyke will fish and bathe in Fox Lake, while Landon will take a trip to Nebraska and also the Eastern States. Ernst expects to remain in town, but may possibly go to some of the northern lakes. Colvin will sojourn at Alexandria, Minn., Carney will seek rest among the Wisconsin lakes, and Tiedemann intends to do likewise. Manierre is booked for the Adirondacks. The Mayor will go to Block Island.

Jack Long and Billy Moran to Meet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—Jack Long of New York and Billy Moran of Chicago will fight to a finish at Dunkirk for $500 a side. The propose1 mill has been kept very quiet, and police interference is not feared. A large number of sports from New York, Buffalo, and Chicago arrived here today to witness the fight tomorrow.

In Double Harness.

Harper's Bazar: He (on horseback)—"Shall we take the highway home?"

She—"No; I would prefer the bridal path, I think."

THE CONFLICT OF IDEAS.

An Interesting Controversy in Progress as to the Kind of a Resort Lake Bluff Shall Be Made—The Worldlings vs. the Religiously Inclined—Yesterday's Exercises.

The difference of opinion between the "world's people" and the Rock River Conference as to what sort of a resort Lake Bluff shall be made grows wider every day and each side is firmly decided to fight it out. The Lake Bluff Hotel & Improvement Company and the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Association agree in many points, but disagree in others. Many are members of both organizations. The Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Association chose the ground and bought 310 acres of land for which it holds the deeds. The Lake Bluff Hotel & Improvement Company was organized later and took into its membership several of the members of the other association. The Lake Bluff House, the first hotel erected at the place, was run by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, whose code of government was puritanical. Once after the Hotel Irving was built Mr. Trusdell refused to let a boy hitch up one of J. Irving Pearce's teams for a Sunday drive, saying that the Sabbath must not be broken by those connected with the management of the hotels. Mr. Pearce sent word from Chicago that he had his horses at Lake Bluff for money, and the stablemen were ordered not to refuse to hire the rigs Sundays to anybody who wanted them. At this time Mr. Trusdell was running his hotel full blast every Sunday and taking in considerable money from Sunday transients. The management of the Hotel Irving is now practically superintended by J. B. Hobbs, Mr. Pearce's manager, Mr. Lesher running it for the season, and Mr. Hobbs to foot the deficiency if the hotel does not clear expenses. Mr. Pearce looks at the matter in question from a hoteikeeper's point of view, favoring the coming of all moral and respectable guests, such as would be permitted to put up at any first-class hotel. The Hotel Irving is not paying financially, and has never yielded any profit, and the Lake Bluff House has not paid for the last three or four seasons. A large class of the camp-meeting people put up at the hotels at reduced rates, and many of their bills, it is said, contracted under repeated promises to settle soon, have been on the books since last year.

Mr. Solomon Thatcher, after whom "Solomon's pool" was named, the first President of the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Association, said yesterday that his idea of a properly-managed camp-meeting ground was to make it a place where any religious or moral person could have a jolly good time if so inclined. He thought there should be laughter, hilarity, good things to eat, and unobjectionable games. "Our Western people," said he, "have crude notions as to what a camp-meeting should include, and it seems that they want to introduce card-playing, rambling, and balls. There are many ways of having a good time other than by indulging in those sports that usually accompany dissipation."

Mr. Lesher, manager of the Hotel Irving, wanted the Christians who didn't feel disposed to attend on their knees every one of the camp prayer-meetings and didn't intend to speak in all the inquiry and experience meetings to be allowed to put up at the hotel and enjoy themselves in any innocent way, including dancing. He said: "I'd much rather have my daughter engage in a respectable dance here than that she should wander about through the groves evenings with some sprig of a young fellow from Chicago."

The attendance yesterday did not exceed 150 persons. The air was cool and bracing and the dust was laid by a forenoon shower. The services began with the love-feast at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Tudor of St. Louis preached a parting sermon to the campers at 10:30 and some brethren accompanied him to the depot. The romping little ones were gathered together at 1:30 in the building set apart as the training school of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, where for an hour they were instructed in the elements of religion by that experienced child-teacher, Mrs. Jennie Willing. The juvenile believers were advised to hold child prayer-meetings exclusive of the presence of any grown people.

At 2:30 the Rev. E. W. Drew, pastor of the Methodist church of De Kalb, Ill., preached on the "Imprisonment of Peter." On the platform yesterday were the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton, and the Revs. T. R. Strobridge, G. R. Van Horn, E. W. Drew, and Arnold of Waukegan. A young people's meeting was held at 5 o'clock, and the Rev. T. R. Strobridge of Aurora preached at 7:30.

Among the cottagers at present residing at the Bluff are J. B. Hobbs, who lives in Grace cottage with John Worthy, who has stonyards at Joliet Prison; W. D. Smith, the hide dealer, and W. H. Bush and their families; Mr. Thompson, the picture-frame dealer; Lyon, the brick dealer, who is erecting a fine new cottage on the lake shore; Messrs. Swift & Fowler, the packers, the latter of whom is rivaling Mr. Lyon in the building of a new cottage; Dr. Mary Seeks Burnett, Mr. Morrison, the Board of Trade man; James Armstrong, the State street dry-goods dealer; one of the Wilson Bros. of State street, Andrew G. Brown, G. Lasher of South Water street, the Rev. Dr. Willing, and Mr. Cribben of Cribben & Sexton.

A VOLCANO AND A VEIL.

How, with a Bit of Silk, They Sought to Cool Ætna's Fires.

Messina Letter in San Francisco *Bulletin:* Immense volumes of smoke issued from Ætna's sixteen new craters, and we were half deafened by the infernal cannonade. On the way to Nicolosi, a beautiful drive of ten miles, the villages through which we passed were thronged with peasants waiting to see the Archbishop and St. Agatha's veil of glory. In 1669 the waving of this veil, it is claimed, turned the lava stream, fourteen miles in length and two in breadth, away from Catania, thus saving the city from destruction. Another time that the veil was worn by St. Agatha when she was burned at the stake, 252 A. D., was untouched by the flames; hence its influence over earthquakes and eruptions.

At Nicolosi, whilst waiting for our mules to take us to the lava-beds, the veil arrived. As the landau, drawn by milk-white horses, containing the Archbishop, three other pillars of the Church, and a small gray silk package, approached, the air was rent with "Evviva la Madonna! Evviva Santa Agata!" The band played. Little girls dressed in white strewed flowers before the horses, that sank at each step five or six inches in freshly fallen cinders. Lile-size highly colored wooden statues of the Archangel Michael and his dragon, and St. Anthony, each carried by some twenty men, accompanied by their priests, met the Archbishop and his precious burden and conducted them to the church, where the old and infirm, on their knees, fervently besought the blessed St. Agatha to save their homes, their fields, their lives. Five girls, overcome by their conflicting emotions, fainted, but eventually revived under the comforting influence of Bozzo—the wine of the country. Old men and women, young men and maidens, all were in tears, and their cries for aid and mercy drowned at times the mighty trembling beneath great Ætna.

June 7 the lava stream halted some 200 feet from Nicolosi, and there remains. The eruption is over. "Evviva Santa Agata!"

The Big Four Very Much on Its Feet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Big Four Railroad Company was held today to take action upon President Ingalls' refunding scheme. It was immediately approved, two-third of the stock being represented, and an order was passed for placing a $10,000,000 4 per cent mortgage on the road to take up all the previous issues. The first million has been placed, and there is a demand for it all. Thirteen years ago a 10 per cent mortgage was ordered, and it was impossible to make the directors take their proper amounts of it.

After disposing of the refunding scheme the stockholders had presented to them by President Ingalls and E. T. Jeffery, General Manager of the Illinois Central, the details of the traffic agreement lately entered into by the two roads. In brief, it gives the Big Four practically independent entrance into Chicago, the trains being hauled by Illinois Central engines, but controlled and manned by Big Four employés. The contract is for 100 years.

The Champions Exercise at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—The Chicago league team rather outplayed the local nine today by the assistance of the mascot. The score:

Chicago.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Rochester.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, l.f.	1	1	3	0	0	Visner, r.f. & c.	1	1	6

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Wm. Foote's Minstrels.
COLUMBIA—The Japanese Village.
HOOLEY'S—Rice's "Evangeline."
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Kellar, the Magician.
EXPOSITION BUILDING—Thomas Concerts.
CASINO—"The Maid of Belleville."
GRAND OP.-H.—Haverly's Minstrels.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10a. m. to 10p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Mission Ridge: 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
WASHINGTON PARK—Races at 2:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 29, I. O. F. S. of L. are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. DeCosta, from the residence, No. 224 Blue Island-av., Tuesday, at 10 a. m.
L. FRIEND, Secretary.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by earliest mail (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $2.50 for three months, or 85 cents per month. Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for six weeks—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

RAINS are reported in some sections of the Northwest.

B. K. BRUCE will probably be a candidate for Congress in a Mississippi district.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE'S remains are to be removed from Washington to Cincinnati.

FRANK C. GILMORE was yesterday appointed receiver of the World's Pastime Exposition Company.

THE Senate has passed the bill directing the Labor Commissioner to investigate the convict-labor system.

IT is understood that a favorable report will be made in the Senate on "Whig" Ewing's nomination.

THE threatened strike on the North Side street railway has been averted by concessions on the part of the company.

THE President has referred the Oleomargarine bill to Attorney-General Garland for recommendations as to its constitutionality.

P. W. SKOWHOOK has sold to A. L. Conger, for $35,000, 79½x130 feet at the northeast corner of Desplaines and Monroe streets.

ACCORDING to the returns of the North Town Assessor the total value of personal property is $1,708,680—a slight increase over 1885. The total value of real estate is $13,448,230.

SENATOR BLAIR yesterday reported favorably from the Education and Labor Committee a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that after the year 1900 the manufacture, sale, and importation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall cease.

THE Senate bill forfeiting certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company was reported back to the House yesterday with the recommendation that in lieu thereof the House measure, forfeiting 33,000,000 acres more than the Senate bill, be substituted.

IT is reported that arrangements have been made for taking about 150,000 head of cattle from Montana into Dakota for grazing purposes, owing to the almost utter failure of the grass crop farther West. There is none too much feed in Dakota, but the conditions there are less miserable than in Montana.

COL. W. H. BOLTON, Superintendent of Second-Class Matter in the Chicago Post-Office, was yesterday arrested charged with the embezzlement of $4,600 of Government funds, but the amount is alleged to be much larger. Col. Bolton's arrest was followed by that of a weigher named Stuart, in the same department.

THE price of silver in London has taken another tumble. It is now down to 43⅜ pence per ounce. The reason is explained to be the interruption of railroad travel and freighting by floods in the Punjaub. This has prevented the moving of some wheat on which bills had already been issued, and a flurry in the market for exchange ensued.

THE avidity with which St. Louis has taken wheat of the new crop during the last two or three weeks is partly explainable by the facts that her elevator room had been vacant for a long time past and she had lots of money to lend for which it was difficult to find other employment. The wheat is being taken to store, and probably a great deal of it will be held there all through the winter for the sake of the carrying charges and the use of the money. Hence it will not be on the market in such a sense as to warrant heaviness in any other way than as its presence there may be construed as a menace to the trade. It need scarcely be said that the most trouble will be taken in this regard by the men who never own a bushel and do not expect ever to be able to do so.

THE Chicago money market was active and firm. There was a good counter demand for local securities. Eastern and foreign exchange were both weak, the former on calls from other points for currency with which to move winter wheat. Stocks in Wall street were firm, London buying the trunk lines and parties here doing very little.—The Chicago produce markets were firmer, corn being especially active and strong. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard and rye unchanged; meats 7½ cents higher, wheat ½ cent higher, corn 1¼ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, barley and flaxseeds ¼ cent lower.

THERE were 3,483 post-offices established last year and 1,120 discontinued, the total number June 30 last being 53,614, of which 2,365 are Presidential. During the year 9,112 appointments were made on resignations and commissions expired, and 9,566 on removals and suspensions, and changes from other causes swelled the total number to 22,747. There are 590 money-order offices in Illinois.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 8,171,531 bushels of wheat, 2,242,129 bushels of corn, 379,246 bushels of oats, 77,461 bushels of rye, and 24,855 bushels of barley; total, 10,895,222 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,202,487 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 268,761 bushels, including an increase of 319,256 bushels of wheat and a decrease of 115,444 bushels of corn. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 33,187,444 bushels of wheat, 9,450,093 bushels of corn, 1,857,518 bushels of oats, 301,284 bushels of rye, and 213,978 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 2,948,170 in wheat and 132,455 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 11,141 bushels.

THE Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association have issued a circular asking the editors of all papers in the country to advocate the passage of the House bill which recommends the appropriation of $250,000 to be expended in the erection of a monument to Gen. Grant's memory in Riverside Park, New York. In reply to the circular THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has no hesitation in saying that it cannot advocate such a bill—

First—Because such an appropriation would make the monument a National tribute, and Riverside Park is not the place for it.

Second—As no one outside of New York wants to contribute for the erection of a monument there the people of New York should furnish the money.

Third—As other cities are building monuments to the General's memory without asking outside help New York should do the same.

Fourth—It is indecorous and shameless for New-Yorkers to expect Congress to build a local monument.

Fifth—Even if Congress should appropriate $250,000 there is no reason to expect that New York would furnish the remaining sum necessary to complete the work.

JOE GRUENHUT ON THE STAND.

Joseph Gruenhut of the City Health Department was the principal witness for the State yesterday. It was clear that he was a reluctant one. The important statements made against the prisoners in the course of his examination were wrung from him by counsel for the State by a method of questioning which was more in the nature of a cross than a direct examination. Judge Gary admitted the somewhat technical irregularity of this process, but evidently thought the witness' knowledge, if it could be got from him, would help to clear up doubts as to the facts in the case. What Gruenhut said went to show that Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Schwab, and Neebe had determined to convert a meeting of workingmen belonging to the Central Labor Union and the International Workingmen's Association, ostensibly in favor of the eight-hour movement, called for the haymarket square the night of the 4th of May, into a "revenge" or revolutionary meeting, making the affair near McCormick's factory the pretext. The witness refused formally to state this, but the replies drawn from him in reference thereto tended to confirm previous evidence covering this point. His statement that Spies told the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* bookkeeper, Fricke, the evening of the 4th that they would need an additional editor the following day, as "he was overworked," may have indicated a guilty knowledge of what was going to take place by Spies and two other prisoners. That Spies and Parsons favored the use of dynamite against capitalists, police officers, and the militia was also proved by Gruenhut. They had frequently and freely talked about its use in this way for twelve months before, in public and in private. The witness corroborated the story of a reporter as to Spies' explanation of the use of the new "agency of civilization" from housetops and at street crossings, and Spies described to the witness the result of the experiment and practice with dynamite near Sheffield, Ind., where one bomb did so great damage in a plantation. The State also drew out of the reluctant witness the statement that Spies was not a supporter of the eight-hour movement—that he was bitterly opposed to it, because the workingmen might consider success in it as satisfactory. In the language of Spies, it would be "a palliative" and would therefore retard revolution. Yet Spies forced himself into place as a speaker and advocate at the eight-hour meeting near McCormick's factory, exaggerated the injury done to those whom he incited to violence on that occasion, and utilized his own exaggeration of the affair as an occasion for the "revenge" meeting in the haymarket square. Mr. Gruenhut did not probably understand the fatal drift of his testimony as far as the prisoners were concerned. He described himself as a Socialist, but hesitatingly added that he "did not consider himself an Anarchist." He could tell much more if he would—that is clear enough—but he has told sufficient to insure the deadly enmity of the Anarchists for the future, as it is the strongest corroborative testimony on one of the principal contentions of the State—viz.: that the prisoners conspired to utilize the McCormick factory troubles to begin the work of slaughter. Now that he has committed himself Gruenhut may tell more.

The other testimony offered during the day was relatively unimportant. It only went to corroborate that already given tending to show that Fielden, Spies, Parsons, and Schwab advocated the use of dynamite against capitalists and sought the overthrow of government. The evidence on these points, as also the evidence relating to the occurrences of the haymarket square, is already so full and complete that it is hard to furnish any having the charm of novelty. What is being offered, however, is important in the way of sustaining that which has been heretofore presented, and it tends to implicate more strongly some of those who have so far escaped without much hurt. Schwab was damaged yesterday, for instance, by the testimony of two reporters, which was otherwise comparatively valueless.

Detective Johnson's testimony was weakened again in the cross-examination of yesterday. He was unable satisfactorily to explain in reply to Mr. Foster how he, a comparative stranger, was permitted to become a member of an armed organization of evil purpose without producing credentials or without even giving his address. Two of the jurors exchanged significant whispers at this. Mr. Grinnell drew from a subsequent witness a partial explanation when it was sworn that the members' of the armed groups were known by numbers, and that the meetings were called by advertisements in Parsons' paper, for which Johnson was a subscriber. But the fact remains that the cross-examination seriously impaired the value of the detective's story as a means to secure conviction. The defense gained a point, too, in the cross-examination of two of the reporters who were at the haymarket square when the explosion took place, and who were unable to say whether Fielden used the words "We are peaceable," as sworn to by the officers.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF WORK.

Here is an extract from the testimony in the Anarchists' trial, printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE, as given by a Pinkerton detective who had joined the armed group and heard Fielden speak the 14th of last January:

> Fielden said: "We don't object to, but we don't believe in, the eight-hour movement. Whether a man works eight hours a day or ten hours a day, he is still a slave. We propose to abolish slavery altogether."

That is, they proposed to abolish "work"; to stop production, and absorb the accumulated savings of "the grinding capitalists," every one who had saved anything being a "capitalist." With this crazy theory put into practice generally the 60,000,000 of people in this country could subsist for five days on the Vanderbilt fortune of $300,000,000, at a dollar a day per capita, allowing 75 cents a day for beer, that being about the proportion in which the average Socialist disburses his money for solids and liquids. Or, estimating the accumulated savings of the Nation in personal property at $6,000,000,000 and improved real property at $18,000,000,000, the people could support life at $1 a day by purchasing its necessities from some nation more happily situated for about three years and six months, or, without the beer, for about ten years. When the savings were gone the people of the United States would be left without a square inch of ground to stand on and reduced to starvation.

It is impossible to believe in the sincerity and good faith of men possessed of the rudiments of intelligence who preach such nonsense.

The abolition of work cannot be brought about by a propaganda of loafers; and if it were they would be the first and greatest sufferers. They are dependent for support upon the honest and misguided workingmen, who have not stopped working, but have contributed a part of their earnings to keep in idleness the apostles of laziness.

DEATH OF H. O. THOMPSON.

The news of the death of Hubert O. Thompson, the well-known leader of the New York County Democracy, follows closely upon that of the death of his great Tammany rival, John Kelly. The careers of the two men were not unlike. Both were well educated, commenced life in active business, drifted into politics about the same time, held various minor offices, and at last headed rival factions as political leaders and in the main avoided controversies by sharing the spoils of New York City and County together. It was not until the last Presidential campaign that they were seriously matched against each other. Kelly, as is well known, opposed the nomination of Cleveland, and Thompson worked for it, and victory rested with the latter as well as its rewards. Kelly's defeat and the coolness with which the Administration treated him, notwithstanding that Tammany swung back into line in the election campaign, had, it is believed, some influence in hastening his demise. Thompson was rewarded, became spoils purveyor, dictated the custom-house appointments, and controlled the patronage, though he did not ask for office himself. Personally he was a very affable and genial gentleman, but politically his career and its methods were not such as tended towards reform, as is clearly evidenced by the manner in which he packed the New York Custom-House to the detriment of the civil service. It is to be presumed, however, that he shared the confidence of the President, as no steps have been taken to remove the obnoxious officeholders. His career for about ten years has been that of a "boss" in politics. His death, like that of Mr. Kelly, leaves a chance for promotion from the ranks.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The visit of Chaco, or Cheto, the Apache murderer of the McComas family, to Washington under the protection of the Secretary of War and pledges from Gen. Miles is a pointed illustration of the foolishness of our Indian policy. Early last week Congressman Morrill of Kansas made a formal demand upon Secretary Lamar that the fiend should be detained there until the evidence could be furnished to warrant his arrest and punishment for that atrocious crime. Of course the Secretary could not accede to such a demand, as he is bound not only to good faith by the pledges of Gen. Miles, but also by the law, to regard the Indian as the subject of a neighboring nation with which the United States has entered into treaty relations. Mr. Lamar's answer, therefore, is that he cannot regard the Indian as a fugitive from justice for crime committed in any one of the United States because he is supposed to be in hostility to this Nation. All this is the law, and the Secretary cannot overstep it, whatever common sense and justice may demand.

While this loathsome butcher is being entertained at Washington his brother-devil, Geronimo, is reported to be on his way back to Southern Arizona from Mexico with his band of human wolves, and of course his return carries with it the customary incidents of death and destruction to men, women, children, and property along the country that he crosses. The folly of following this savage has already been sufficiently demonstrated; he has outstripped the troops and probably will continue to do so. A white man can seldom overtake a savage in the wilderness, where the latter is most at home and the former most astray.

An article in the August *Atlantic*, by an army officer with frontier experience, offers a solution of the Indian difficulty in the framing and adoption of a code, introducing that feature of the French law whereby a criminal may be tried for his life whether present at the trial or not. This proposition is commended to all who are interested in the question. Such a code properly enforced would undoubtedly operate in either driving the savage brigands out of the country to some region where they would be treated as outlaws, or bringing them to the gallows or the jail. A savage man is worse than a savage wolf in proportion as his resources are greater. Like the wolf, then, if civilized society cannot tame him, in self-defense it should exterminate him whenever he attacks. The cost of past losses in blood and money is incalculable; the demand for protection or redress is imperative; the repeated disregard of this demand is shameful. With what promptness the Government and the whole people rise to protect the Chinese laborer, who works only for what he can take back to China with him, and with what slothful indifference the citizen and the soldier are left to the horrible fate of death at the hands of Apache devils! The spectacle is sickening.

THE OLEO BREAKDOWN.

The oleomargarine people have almost achieved a victory in avoiding defeat. As the matter now stands they have little to fear. The tax of five cents per pound would not have been the prohibitory levy that was wanted by the dairy interests. The two-cent amendment made by the Senate and concurred in by the House is still less of a protection against fraud, and all the less so as the act in its present form provides no certain penalty that would operate as a preventive. The punishment for violating the law can be as little as the court thinks fit to impose. It can be as little as one cent. It may be that if the bill be signed by the President it will be so construed in the courts as to check some of the worst evils of the bogus-butter business. We think, indeed, it will have a good effect in regulating the manufacture and sale of substitutes for butter. But it is not as stringent a measure as we hoped and expected to see passed. It appears probable that the chief benefit arising from the agitation will lie in the wakening up of the people to the facts in the case. The average consumer has been imposed upon without knowing it. He has heard dim rumors to the effect that imitations of butter are palmed off upon the unsuspecting public, but supposed the fraud was not extensive enough to reach him. He has eaten what was set before him, asking no questions, because he took it for granted that no fraud would be attempted upon him so long as he paid the same prices as were exacted several years ago. But now so much has been said and written about it that it is the fault of the average citizen if he is not wise enough to insist upon knowing whether he is consuming genuine butter or an imitation thereof. In the interest of common honesty, if not of the public health, it is devoutly to be wished that, in case the bill becomes a law, the makers of pure butter shall insist upon an open conduct of the sale of the article, so that anybody who wants their wares may be assured of getting them if willing to pay for the same.

THE WATER-OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Mayor Harrison is equal to almost any situation. He vetoed the order or report passed by the Council at its meeting of Thursday night with reference to the investigation of the Water-Office, and denounced the Council in very strong language for having passed it. After several motions, counter-motions, etc., and speeches, during which Hildreth, Cullerton, and the Mayor exchanged compliments, the report came to a vote a second time. Eighteen Aldermen voted to concur and sixteen voted against concurrence. The Mayor declared the motion lost, as it took nineteen votes to pass a measure of that kind, although earlier in the evening the Mayor in order to get in a veto message declared the same report adopted by eighteen votes. It is true that the Council last night in an appeal from the decision of the Chair declared that nineteen votes were necessary.

The action of last night, while it technically disposes of the report, does not, however, do away with the finding of the committee, which, though it bears the signatures of but two Aldermen, has been indorsed by a majority of the Aldermen voting.

Hildreth, whom the Mayor described last night as "an honest and honorable gentleman who when he gets mad will do anything," says the report is not directed against Superintendent Hand. It was directed against the Mayor, who was acting Commissioner of Public Works during part of the time when the alleged irregularities were in existence. He is the person morally indicted. His veto indicates that he understands that. The investigation which he proposes under Commissioner Purdy will hardly satisfy the public that the report is not correct. He will not trust the Council committee's report. The Council will not trust his. The public is not disposed to trust either.

THE NAVAL BILLS.

If there is any one question upon which the people of this country are agreed it is that they should have a navy and that the coast defenses should be so strengthened that they can resist attack from any fleet a foreign Power may send against us. With the full knowledge of this popular sentiment the House shows a determination to reduce appropriations for both these objects to an amount so small that it will not only fall far short of accomplishing either, but will not expedite action much beyond the experimental stage.

The original measure as prepared by the House Naval Committee provided for an appropriation of $6,425,000 on a total ultimate expenditure of $14,000,000, which contemplated the building of three double-bottomed cruisers, four torpedo-boats, and three other vessels, and specified the amount which should be applied to the construction of each. This was a fair proposition, though if it were carried out it would not even then come up to the popular expectation. The specification of amounts for each vessel was also a precautionary measure which cannot be too highly commended. The infamous manner in which Secretary Whitney persecuted and bankrupted John Roach and the conspicuous ignorance, if not something worse, which he displayed in the matter of the Dolphin show that he is both unsafe and unfit to be intrusted with the distribution of the money except under positive instructions. In place of this bill the Democratic steering committee—Carlisle, Morrison, and Randall—who have assumed to steer not only the Democratic party and Administration but the whole country, have coolly waved aside the Naval Committee's report and presented a substitute which reduces the total ultimate expenditure to $10,000,000 and the specific appropriation to $3,500,000, and provides for two double-bottomed armored cruisers, one torpedo-boat, and a purely experimental dynamite-gun cruiser. In other words it authorizes the building of five vessels, one of which is an experiment, instead of ten, and allows the Secretary of the Navy the utmost latitude in the use of the money. The Republicans in the House have made no opposition to the original measure, nor will they in the Senate. They are ready to vote the larger amount and to go further than this and build a navy worthy of the name, or to buy vessels outright. They object only to the proposition to give the Secretary of the Navy unlimited discretion in the use of the money under any circumstances, and in this position they are right, for he has proved himself unfitted to take such a responsibility. As between the two bills, it is to be hoped the Senate will insist upon the original measure, as that at least looks like the commencement of a navy. If the Democratic majority want to defeat it let them be placed on the record.

The same steerers who are engaged in whittling down the appropriations for new vessels have also commenced whittling down the amount for coast defense to a sum which is so small as to be ridiculous. Upon this measure also the Senate Republicans will take issue and should insist upon an appropriation as nearly as possible in accordance with that recommended by the Board on Fortifications and Defenses. There never was a time when the call for a navy and adequate coast defenses was more pressing. There never was a time when the people were more unanimous in demanding them. There never was a time when the country was in better financial condition to afford it. The demagogs in Congress who talk so glibly of paying out the surplus in schemes to promote mendicancy in the South, and are eager to waste it on duck ponds and goose creeks to make political capital, would do well to consider whether it is not better policy to give the people something they want, and at the same time wipe out a mortifying National disgrace.

THE CASE OF EDITOR CUTTING.

More than a month ago Mr. A. K. Cutting, an American citizen editing a paper at El Paso, Tex., was seized and clapped into a filthy Mexican jail at Paso del Norte, Chihuahua, upon a charge of having printed something offensive to a greaser official in the latter town. Information of the outrage was promptly sent to the State Department by United States Consul Brigham, and after a red-tape correspondence on the subject the Consul demanded the prisoner's release. This was curtly refused by the Mexican municipal authorities, and by way of adding liveliness to the episode the Consul was insulted. Mr. Bayard, after another delay, then turned the matter over to Minister Jackson, an ex-Confederate fire-eater, with instructions to demand the immediate release of Cutting. The demand was accordingly made and treated with contempt by the Paso del Norte Judge, who refused to release the prisoner except upon an order from the Supreme Court of Mexico to the Governor of Chihuahua. Meanwhile State troops have been massed at Paso del Norte on the Mexican side of the river and the people of El Paso on the Texas side are aching for a chance to get at them. The central Government of Mexico, with one incipient revolution on its hands, will do nothing in fear of inciting another, and the unfortunate Cutting continues to fume in the revolting filth of the Mexican jail—a species of prison pest-house unknown to cleaner and more civilized nations—waiting for our foreign Secretary of State to make some sort of movement to enforce his demand and uphold the self-respect of the country.

This is not the first offense on the part of Mexico since the advent of the shining light now in the State Department. But what has come of the investigation of the murder of Capt. Crawford—it was nothing else than a deliberate murder, proved by the testimony? Perhaps, if Editor Cutting shall be fortunate enough to escape in some way, Mr. Bayard will advise him to bring a suit for damages in the Mexican Court against the officials who arrested him. That was the redress suggested to Mr. Lino Martinez, lately released from a Spanish jail, but without reference to the demand of this Government. Cajoled by the British Minister and browbeaten by a Mexican Judge, Mr. Bayard is a flunkey with the former and a greaser with the latter, and the people are cordially disgusted with him in either capacity. He has neither brains nor pluck—two essential factors in the make-up of the average American Cabinet.

Depressed Pullman.

Chicago *Times:* Whenever people come to Chicago whom the municipality delights to honor the regular thing is to show them the bull and bear pen, the Stock-Yards, the parks, and Pullman. These are all regarded as Chicago institutions, though some of them are not in Chicago. Pullman, for instance, is in the populous and expansive Village of Hyde Park, at a distance of eight or nine miles south of the city limits. Still Chicago kindly adopts it for exhibition purposes. Distinguished visitors are taken there and invited to admire the extensive shops, the Corliss engine, the lofty water-tower, the gas-works, the arcade, the market, the stone church, and the brick dwellings sufficient for the housing of a population of at least 5,000. They are told that it is a model little city, built to order, and provided with all the modern improvements, including a sewerage system by which the sewage is conveyed away to a farm and used as a fertilizer.

All this, they are led to suppose, cost a good deal of money. It may, therefore, surprise them somewhat to learn that it has so far depreciated in value as to be assessed for taxation at no more than $48,000. Of course, the city, with its great manufacturing plant, cost very much more than that. There is an impression that the Pullman Company invested some millions there, and that if property were assessed on the basis of cost and in the same proportion to cost as other property in the township it would be assessed at not less than ten times $48,000. But these, we have often been told, are times of depression. At least the country has been passing through a season of depression, from which it is now emerging into a season of boom. The supposition is that the boom has not yet reached the City of Pullman in the Town of Hyde Park. It is said to think that all but $48,000, or, upon the principle of assessing at one-third of the value, all but $144,000, of the money invested in Pullman has been sunk. It may be thought strange, in view of this fact, that Pullman stock should be quoted at 136. But then we all know there is no accounting for the prices of stocks. Even Panama stock is selling for something.

DILKE and Foster are to fight, 'tis said;
Perhaps 'tis well to let them go ahead:
Nowhere on earth excelling that bad two will
Be found a fitter pair to fight a do-ill.

THE Vermont Democrats have nominated a State ticket. There is no law against the nomination of a State ticket by Vermont Democrats, and so they generally amuse themselves by the performance. There is no law, either, against the nomination of a Republican ticket in Missouri. There is a great difference, though, between a Vermont Democrat and a Missouri Republican: one is a bunch of moss on a log, the other is a too-sanguine missionary.

AS HE did when his son was seeking the Senatorship for him, Payne of Ohio did nothing while awaiting action by the Senate on the proposed investigation. He simply leaned back and "made a lap" for the result. He is a discreet old optimist, is Payne of Ohio.

BRER MORRISON'S argument in favor of reducing the surplus seems to have impressed bank cashiers especially.

THE Sängerfest and Milwaukee closed Sunday. The latter will reopen soon, however, with a picnic, or riot, or something.

THE building of the biggest hardware store in St. Louis collapsed Sunday. Even the buildings in St. Louis catch the spirit of the town.

LATEST accounts from Detroit are to the effect that business has been resumed, though anxiety over the future of the base-ball club is by no means abated. Should the club be mauled and rolled in the mud on its Eastern tour Detroit will probably be moved across and annexed to Windsor on the Canada side of the river. It is a shame that it is so, too, for Detroit is too pretty a little city for this country to lose.

THE fact that a cab-driver was robbed in this city Sunday afternoon has its satisfactory features. One cab-driver at least knows how it feels himself.

Up from the fields of golden grain
Came the farmer, telling in woful strain

Of drouth, and weevil, and blight, and rust—
Go to the poorhouse he said he must!

For the crops were ruined, he swore, he knew,
And his tears were shed like the falling dew;

But a broker promptly the farmer sought
And wheat that was "long" he freely bought;

And the market, touched by his touching tale,
Rose like a swallow upon the gale.

And back to the farm he betook him straight;
"I'll be returning," he said, "jest wait!"

Soon word came in from the suffering farm
That rust and weevil had done no harm,

That drouth was past, for there'd come a rain,
And that peace and plenty prevailed again.

Then "short" the husbandman sold his wheat—
There was that about him that seemed discreet—

And wheat went down at the story glad
As the tree goes down when the cyclone's bad.

And the farmer a trip to the city made
And "reckoned he'd settle on that 'ere trade."

The sum that he took on that train away
Was the talk of the brokers for many a day.

Though his verbs and nouns may not all agree,
There are few that are better informed than he

That the crop reports are a mine, of course,
And he works them as he would work a horse;

And a bigger liar you'll seldom find
Than the farmer man—when he's so inclined.

WHERE are Democratic Harmony and the Galatea?

THAT esteemed contemporary of ours, the *Woman's Journal*, very properly has something to say about the Cobb-Laird encounter in Congress. The *Journal* comments thus:

> Such men are the political superiors of all women. They are members of Congress, elected by their peers. The question of their fitness and of their right to vote and be voted for is never questioned by those who elect them. But when Lizzie Boyd, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore petition for the right to help elect their rulers they are summarily refused.

The criticism as to Laird and Cobb is merited. But suppose there were a war with foreign foes, and suppose brutal American males slaughtered brutal invaders, would the same comparison between the relative right of the sexes to dominate be made?

CURRENT NOTES.

Let us not be harsh with the politicians. If it wasn't for politics many men who are too lazy to earn their living with their hands would be paupers.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Please pass the Scandinavian butter," said the grocer's clerk to the hardware man at our boarding-house. "Pass the which?" "The Scandinavian butter—Ole Omargarine, you know." The landlady fainted.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

FAIR Traveler—"What does this mean? The expressman says he can't find my trunk. Here is the check for it." Baggageman—"The trouble is, ma'am, that you changed cars too often. The check and part of the handle has arrived, but the other pieces haven't got along yet."—*Omaha World.*

At an entertainment given to the Maine Press Association at Bar Harbor last week a young lady pianist played "The Thunder-Storm" in so realistic a manner that Editor Owens of Augusta accused a Portland newspaper man of going into the hall and stealing his umbrella.—*Cape Ann Breeze.*

Mr. W.—"I guess they will prove that Bacon wrote the plays known as Shakspeare's." Mr. S.—"Gracious! I hope they won't!" Mr. W.—"Why, what difference does it make to you?" Mr. S.—"I have put in two years reading Shakspeare's plays, and if they prove he did not write them all that time will be wasted!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"We should retaliate, sir—retaliate on Canada for this outrage, sir—this outrage of seizing our fishing vessels!" he exclaimed, as he waved his umbrella around his head. "War is a dreadful thing," said one of the group. "Who's talking about war?" "Then how would you retaliate?" "Why, sir, induce their capitalists to invest in American railroad securities, and bankrupt the Dominion inside of five years."—*Wall Street News.*

Once upon a time a good man took his little boy to the gallery of the House to show him the great men of the Nation, and they listened to an able effort by one of them. When he had finished the father turned to the boy and put his hand on his head. "My son," he said, "an honest man is the noblest work of God." The boy looked into his father's face with his great, earnest eyes, and "Papa," he inquired, simply, "who made Congressmen?"—*Washington Critic.*

Bobbie and Rube were playing ball together one morning—the former at the latter's house—when Bobbie, having had an early breakfast, began to feel the pangs of hunger, and was for a moment perplexed as to how he could communicate this fact to Rube without breaking his promise to his mother never to ask for food at a neighbor's house. And then he triumphantly solved the problem by groaning, "O dear, let's play ball any more. Let's play something where we have to eat."—*Harper's Bazar.*

PERSONALS.

A New York gentleman writes to the editor of the Florida *Times-Union:* "The present writer breakfasted at the Russell House, Detroit, recently with Senator Jones, and it may interest you to learn that the latter, in reply to several inquiries, stated that he had been returned to Congress without his consent, and therefore, no matter what observations the press saw fit to make, he would suit his own convenience about taking his seat."

Mrs. Josephine Omohundro, who as "the Peerless Moriacchi" danced in many countries, and with "Texas Jack's" company appeared in pretty much every town and hamlet in the United States, died at her home in East Billerica, Mass., Friday. She was born in Milan in 1846, and, after achieving some fame as a dansense and pantomimist on the Continent and in London, visited this country in 1867, and remained here until her death. She married J. B. Omohundro, "Texas Jack," and became a widow some five years ago. Since her husband's death she has resided in Lowell and Billerica.

Mr. Wilfrid Wisgast writes to the Toronto *Mail:* "The father of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke was a market gardener and a florist, in a large way of business, at Fulham, a southwestern suburb of London. He was engaged to arrange the grounds about the Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851, and thus came to know and be frequently in contact with Prince Albert. Mr. Dilke was a man of much shrewdness and a real artist in the cultivation and arrangement of flowers, and the acquaintance with the Prince Consort resulted in a life-long friendship, and hence came the title. Having been for many years a resident in the borough of Chelsea, I can say that to no one there is this scandal a revelation, and among the gardeners they presumably know there is but one opinion in the matter."

In a dispatch from Philadelphia in Saturday's paper it was stated that the Russian Baroness Van Oppen had lost, on a railroad train, between Jersey City and Philadelphia, a reticule containing $13,000 worth of jewels. She had shown them to a woman sitting next her, who got off at Trenton, and the natural conclusion was that this woman had taken the bag, either designedly or by accident. The Baroness proceeded immediately to Trenton, and the same night sent the following dispatch to the Philadelphia Chief of Police: "Have found Mrs. Rodgers. She took my reticule by mistake. Everything safe. She has sent advertisements to New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Ledger*. Tell reporters not to make it appear that she stole them."

"I am afraid," says the London *World*, "that Prof. Ihne of Heidelberg, who was intrusted with the education of Prince Albert Victor, did not receive 'the extra twopence' which, according to the old story, has to be paid for teaching 'manners.' In this respect the young gentleman is reported to be somewhat deficient. He is said to give himself many airs, and the guttural cry of 'Wh-r-r-e can I have my cigar-r-r-ret?' is heard as often from the filial as from the paternal lips. On a recent occasion, at a dejeuner given in connection with some function at the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead, cigarets were lighted by the young Prince and his companion, Lord Brooke, before the ladies had left the table; and while one of the oldest and most influential patrons was speaking the young gentleman talked so loudly that Lord Brooke had to give him a hint to be quiet. This is very bad form at any time, and particularly unwise form just at the present."

ABOUT HENRY STEVENS.

STORIES OF ONE OF THE BEST READ AMERICANS OF HIS TIME.

Failing to Interest His Countrymen in His Project He Went to London and There Formed the Greatest Collection of American Literature Extant—His Nice Distinction Between Two Occupations—How He Secured Fair Correspondence for the "Thunderer" During Our Civil War.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—Up in Vermont, during a recent brief trip, the writer heard a great deal about Henry Stevens, who died in London recently. He was celebrated as a bibliographer. Vermont was his place of birth, and his family was the same from which old Thaddeus Stevens came. In his department he was one of the most learned and accurate men who ever lived. He went to London in 1845, having become tired and weary with ineffectual efforts to stimulate Americans and Congress to promote the establishment of a great library in this country. He drifted into the British Museum, where he became agent for the purchase of books, and remained there until his death. That institution contains, by reason of his efforts, a more extensive library of American books than any library in the United States. No such collection of books of American authorship can ever be gotten together again. Up to 1857 he had collected 23,000. Twelve years before the number did not exceed 4,000. From 1857 to 1862 he was encouraged to double the collection, and since that time every new work that has come out through the American press has been systematically added.

Mr. Stevens visited this country frequently, and was described as a man of middle height, stout, with a full black beard streaked with gray. One of his old friends said about him: "Mr. Stevens, although he had lived so long in London, was as thoroughly American as when he lived here. He sought to secure the employment abroad that was denied him in this country. He had a hearty love for the United States, and he said to me one day that he never entered upon any important book-collection abroad without first making a proffer of the same labor to this country and endeavoring earnestly to secure its acceptance. It was only when he found that there was no encouragement for his work that he accepted a commission from other people. He was full of anecdotes about publishers in England, booksellers, and the printers. He told me about the activity of the Dutch press at Amsterdam and Hague; how they turned out annually a vast number of books, many of them not translated from the foreign source. The great printers of London keep a large stock of type on hand in their offices. This was a topic on which he dwelt often with much admiration, because of the ease with which it enabled them to execute large and difficult works. He told me, I remember, that in printing one of his catalogs the printers had at one time 500 pages standing in type, a feat which it is doubtful if the type supply of any office in the United States would have permitted."

This friend of Mr. Stevens was asked if the bibliographer had not found patrons among the large buyers of books in this country, and in reply said that he had bought most of the treasures in the library of James Lenox of New York City, and that he had been the agent for a number of American collectors, several of whom gave him authority to buy for them at any time on his own judgment. He was very eccentric, and some of his peculiarities gave rise to much amusement in London. For instance, in his cataloguing of American books in the British Museum, he describes himself as "Henry Stevens, G. M. B., M. A." It was a long time before the puzzled Englishmen could make out that the first group of initials stood for "Green Mountain Boy." He was quite solicitous of a proper description of the character of his business. It is related that in court once the following dialogue took place between a cross-examiner and Mr. Stevens:

"What is your business, Mr. Stevens?"

"I am a seller of books."

"Ah, a bookseller, sir?"

"No, sir; a seller of books."

One of Mr. Stevens' relatives says it was to him who furnished Charles Sumner with the material facts on which the great New England Senator made the speech in which he disclosed the origin of the famous phrase, F. F. V. Besides that Mr. Stevens, while pursuing historical researches in Antwerp, was

HENRY STEVENS.

ONE OF THE BEST READ AMERICANS OF HIS TIME.

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...July 26.—[Special.]—Up in Ver... a recent brief trip, the writer ... deal about Henry Stevens, who ...on recently. He was celebrated ...apher. Vermont was his place of ... family was the same from which ... Stevens came. In his departure ... one of the most learned and accom... ever lived. He went to London ... become tired and weary with ...fforts to stimulate Americans and ... promote the establishment of a ... in this country. He drifted into ...useum, where he became agent ...ase of books, and remained there ...n. That institution contains, by ... efforts, a more extensive library ... books than any library in the ... No such collection of books or ...thorship can ever be gotten to... Up to 1857 he had collected 20... years before the number did not ... From 1857 to 1862 he was encour... the collection, and since that ...new work that has come out ... American press has been system... ...d. ...e visited this country frequently, ...ribed as a man of middle hight, ... full black beard streaked with ...f his old friends said about him: ...s, although he had lived so long ...was as thoroughly American as ...d here. He sought to secure the ...abroad that was denied him in ... He had a hearty love for the ...s, and he said to me on one day ...er entered upon any important ...ion abroad without first making a ...e same labor to this country and ...earnestly to secure its acceptance. ...soon he found that there was no ...ent for his work that he accepted ...n from other people. He was fab... about publishers in England, ...and the printers. He told also ...tivity of the Dutch press at Am... Hague; how they turned out a... number of books, many of them ...d from the foreign source. The ...rs of London keep a large stock of ...d in their offices. Then he would ... a topic ... dwelt often with much discre... of the ease with which it enabled ...cute large and difficult works. He ...member, that in printing one of ...the printers had at one time 800 ...ng in type, a fact which it is ...the type enough of any office in the ...would have permitted. ...d of Mr. Stevens was asked if the ...r had not found patrons among ...years of books in this country, and ...that he had bought most of the ...the library of James Lenox of ...ity, and that he had been the agent ...of American collectors, several ...e-bim authority to buy for them ...on his own judgment. He was ...de, and some of his peculiarities ...to much amusement in Lon... instance, in his catalog of ...books in the British Museum, ...es himself as "Henry Stevens, ...Mt. A." It was a long time ...puzzled Englishmen could make ...first group of initials stood for ...untain Ash." He was quite te... ...proper description of the charac... ...business. It is related that in court ...owing did or took place between ...ner and Mr. Stevens: ...your business, Mr. Stevens?" ...eller of books." ...okseller, sir?" ...a seller of books." ...Stevens' relatives says it was he ...ed Charles Sumner with the mate... which the great New England Sen... ...e speech in which he disclosed the ...famous phrase, P. F. V. It seems ...verses, while pursuing historical re... ...Antwerp, was rummaging among ...ments in the old shipping-house ...d a ship's manifest of the date of ...n which were the names of prison... ...famous Newgate Prison who had ...to Virginia. Later, in Virginia, ...searches disclosed the fact that ...ree years later a cargo of ...women was picked up in ...of London and sent out ...ives to these ex-convicts for a ...obacco apiece. The speculation ...d profitable, another venture was ...ame direction some years later, ...d of both men and women was ...the York River colony from New... When the third cargo arrived, ...econd having intermarried and ...conversation among themselves ...of convicts or felons at ...ing with reference to priority ...in the colony, called them... ...first families. From this term ...evolved the title, "First Fami... ...nia." In the ship's manifest, ...ed the first list of the first fami... ...outledge and an Etheridge, a ...eral other names of men since ...in the annals of the mother of ...the original document was first ...addeus Stevens, who was a rela... ...bibliographer, and afterwards ...les Sumner, by whom it was de... ...the Massachusetts Historical So... ...ster. ...t reminds one of the disappoint... ...odd, who went abroad some years ...aggerated idea of his English ac... ...pected to find them peers of the ...sibly Princes of the royal blood, ...homeliness of the family name, ...rised to have been corrupted by ...ge Dodd. He was in England for ...thout discovering any trace of ...e name of Dodd, when he paid a ...ondon Tower. There he found ...d to be an effigy of a famous Dr. ...been hung for stealing sheep ...border. In telling of the occur... ...said he did not pursue his ...gations any further. ...Mr. Stevens, it is told how he ...he editor of the London Times ... It was a short time before ...of the Civil War, and the corre... ...the Thunderer from America had ...not only incorrect but prejudi... ...evens had several personal cor... ...this country from whom he re... ...letters. He saved the London ...or two or three weeks and con... ...igently with his own private ...established beyond any ques... ...racy of the newspaper publica... ...not word to Mr. Delane, the ...mes, of his discovery, and then ...about it. When he laid his ...he editor, the latter at once ...o discharge his correspondent, ...ersonal request of Mr. Stevens ...name a successor to the dis... The gentleman named by Mr. ...Assistant Secretary of State J. ...is, who was then a young law... ...nts in New York City. Mr. ...his correspondence with great ...inting the people of England ...s of the controversy then in ...eral years. But, of course, it ...ent that the credit belonged ...change and the good results

MUSEMENTS.

hat Is Going On in Theat... ...rical Circles.

...t has been caused in amuse... the organization of the J. H. ...nent Association, the object ...er into various theatrical en... ...g from a minstrel show to a ...h speculation. The stock on ... organization is understood to ...500,000, of which sum ...y been subscribed. The ...bo have doubtless loaned ...friendly purposes) are, besides ...Walter Meadowcroft, Mr. W. ...William J. Davis. Mr. Hay... ...iewed upon the subject, said ...tention to enter anew upon ...cal experiments, and that it ...n to repeat, if possible, his ...years. ...the Grand, the rival theatres ...minstrelsy last evening, both ...houses. Mr. William Foote, a ...of Mr. J. H. Haverly, digni... ...ion at McVicker's with the ...nnial Minstrel Carnival. He ...0 persons upon the stage, a ...whom were, strange to say, ...re made up as negresses. ...novation upon the traditions ...minstrelsy is more than

CHELTENHAM BEACH TROUBLES.

A $50,000 Mortgage Filed Yesterday and a Receiver Appointed—Jack Haverly Takes Hold—What the Creditors Think.

In the Circuit Court yesterday was filed a bill by Benjamin F. McNeill against the World's Pastime Exposition Company to foreclose a trust-deed made to him of the leasehold interests and personal property of the defendant at Cheltenham Beach, and also seeking the appointment of a receiver. The deed stands as security for notes above $50,000. The deed was executed July 17, 1886, and acknowledged as a chattel-mortgage before Justice Prindiville. It is stated that the numerous outstanding debts of the Exposition Company will occasion a great many suits and seriously impair the complainant's security unless a receiver takes charge of affairs. Sundry contracts with musicians, acrobats, athletes, pyrotechnists, players, burlesque, and opera-singers have been made by the company which, the complainant says, ought to be executed. Judge Phillips appointed Frank C. Gilmore, a brother-in-law of McNeill, as receiver under bond of $20,000. The order empowers him to carry on the exposition.

Sackett & Wiggins, who had charge of the Japanese Village at Cheltenham Beach, have also begun a suit to recover $800 on their contract.

There was a rumor yesterday that J. H. Haverly was anxious to take hold of the Cheltenham Beach scheme. The story was that the stockholders would surrender enough of their shares pro rata to give Mr. Haverly $150,000 worth of the stock at its face value; then they were to pay the present indebtedness and place $10 000 to his credit in bank. Some of the creditors claim that the $50,000 mortgage is simply a scheme to head them off in their legal steps to obtain their money. The opinion is expressed that the filing of the mortgage, which instrument, it is alleged, though dated July 17, was not drawn up until last Saturday and ante-dated, and its foreclosure will not prevent them from collecting their dues. Some of them go so far as to insist that the company has more than paid expenses since the opening and that it should not dodge the payment of its honest debts.

Mr. Malcom McNeill, President of the Exposition Company, had heard of the talk of Haverly coming into the management, but did not know of any definit arrangement to be reached immediately. "Mr. Haverly," he said, "visited the entertainment last Saturday evening, and seemed to be looking over the ground expressed the opinion that he could make a success of it. He wants a decided interest in the company and a cash balance in bank to work on. As for myself I would only be too glad to have Haverly take hold of the scheme. I am out $25,000 already, and want to do anything that gives a reasonable promise of securing its return."

It is said that Mr. Haverly was visited yesterday afternoon by a committee consisting of Malcom McNeill, A. B. Meeker, and Thomas Crahy, and that he accepted their proposition, which was that he should assume the entire management of the exposition enterprise. Mr. Haverly is to have $100,000 worth of stock. All outstanding debts are to be paid and $10,000 placed in bank. Haverly will make several changes at the grounds.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Three Malefactors Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment—Two Horse-Thieves Who Remain Free.

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 26.—[Special.]—The District Court has ceased its labors. John Smith, John Parcell, and James Cummings were convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary, Smith getting six years and the others three each. Smith is one of the most notorious desperadoes in the West. He has been confined in the jail here for nearly a year, most of the time chained down on account of his reckless and desperate attempts to regain his liberty. At one time he laid a nearly successful plot to murder the jailer, and at another set fire to the jail. Cummings is a member of the notorious gang led by the Beers boys, and operating largely in the northwestern territories. He was captured last fall by a Stinking Water horse breeder, whose horses he had stolen, after a two months' chase.

Frank Brand and Berthold Chamberlain, the Shoshone Indian Reservation stock thieves, discharged by the District Court on the ground of no jurisdiction over the Indian lands, were rearrested on United States warrants, but evidence sufficient to hold them was wanting and they were again discharged. The stockmen are much incensed at this second escape of the thieves and a rope for Mr. Brand is grimly talked of.

MILES CITY, Mont., July 26.—[Special.]—Joseph Faulkner, living at Sheridan, Mont., shot and killed himself Thursday last while laboring under temporary insanity. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a native of England.

Parties interested in building the new road across the Blood Piegan reservation in Northern Montana say positively the work will continue regardless of the President's veto, in the expectation that the Indians will certainly be removed next season. They will occupy the time in building to the border of the reservation. The grade between Benton and Helena will be completed this year.

Pongee Silks.

Pongee silks have twilled and frise stripes for harmonizing or contrasting color.

KISSED THE QUEEN'S HAND

SALISBURY FORMALLY SELECTED TO FORM A CABINET.

Gossip in the London Clubs About the Men Who Are Likely to Be His Associates —Churchill Designated as the Leader in the House of Commons—Scotch Crofters Preparing to Fight—Rioting in Amsterdam—Many Said to Have Been Killed and Injured.

LONDON, July 27—4 a. m.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—This morning's *News* is the authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury has proffered to Lord Randolph Churchill the position of leader of the House of Commons, combined with the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, a post which involves less office work than any other in the Government, and has, therefore, been habitually associated with the position of leader. Churchill has accepted the proposal.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Salisbury arrived at the railroad station here at noon today from his visit to the Queen, where he went to receive the Sovereign's commands to form a new Government. While at Osborne he performed the ceremony of kissing the hands of the Queen, and was appointed her Prime Minister.

A large crowd of Salisbury's friends and admirers awaited his arrival and enthusiastically cheered him as he stepped from the railway carriage. The cheering was kept up for some time. At all the principal stations along the route from Portsmouth, at which place he boarded the train, he was warmly cheered by the assembled crowds. He refrained from making any remarks. On his arrival here he at once entered the carriage in waiting and was driven to his residence.

At the Carlton Club, the headquarters of Conservatism, there is a strong impression that the cast of the new Ministry will include Lord Iddesleigh as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Edward Stanboye as Home Secretary, and Mr. David R. Plunket as Postmaster-General, while Lord George Hamilton is thought likely to return to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. None of these appointments, however, has been definitly settled upon, though all are considered as most likely to be made.

Lord Salisbury has issued an urgent notice to his followers to meet at the Carlton Club tomorrow. It is now thought that Lord Cadogan will be tendered the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Cadogan in a former Conservative Cabinet held the office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There are rumors of a hitch in the forming of the Cabinet on account of the conflicting claims of two leading Ministers in the last Conservative Government.

The *Times* says it believes the Marquis of Salisbury offered to serve under Lord Hartington as Premier if the latter would assume the work of forming a coalition Government.

Field Gets a Verdict Against Bennett.

In the libel suit of Cyrus W. Field against James Gordon Bennett the Sheriff's jury today awarded the plaintiff $25,000 damages. The defendant was condemned to pay all the costs of the suit also.

Michael Davitt's Trip to America.

Michael Davitt sails for New York Thursday next to make a lecturing tour of the United States.

Ruskin's Health Worse.

John Ruskin's illness has changed for the worse.

Independence of the New Hebrides.

Lord Rosebery, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, that Australia is opposed to France's suggested arrangement for the government of the New Hebrides by England and France jointly, and that therefore England will not consent to alter the existing agreement, thus compelling France to respect the independence of the New Hebrides.

The New Extradition Treaty.

The *Standard*, commenting on the proposed convention extending the extradition provisions of the treaty of 1842 between England and the United States, says:

The fact that it will be in the power of the United States to make the surrender clause inoperative is all the more a reason why the United States should not refuse us this slight proof of sympathy in difficulties which may soon be her own.

The Riots in Londonderry.

The Government declines to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the police on the occasion of the recent election in Londonderry. The Viceroy's order summoning the inhabitants of Londonderry to deliver up their arms and ammunition before today has been disregarded.

Attacks on the Bavarian Government Forbidden.

The Bavarian Bishops have strictly forbidden further attacks on the Government by the Catholic papers.

Boulanger Becoming Unpopular.

PARIS, July 26.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—The Minister of War is in danger of antagonizing an important minority of the army by his latest move. This, if current rumor is to be credited, would seriously interfere with his ultimate object, so that it is difficult to explain his persistent disregard of the sentiments of various prominent classes in the Republic except by attributing to him a fatuous confidence in his aggressive personality and his ability to override all barriers in the pursuit of his chief aim, combined with the greatest trust in the adherence of the radicals and the sympathy of the common people. On Gen. Boulanger's advice President Grévy has been persuaded to decree that the new military club which Gen. Boulanger established, and which his enemies ridiculed by calling it the Boulangerie, shall be an official institution. The club is now, therefore, under the immediate control of the Government, which directs it through the War Minister: and the dues of members, as well as the compulsory membership of army officers, are secured by deducting a quota of the expenses of the club from the salary of each officer. This scheme meets with very little sympathy among the officers, and is particularly distasteful to the most able and influential army men, who hold a relatively high social position.

President Grévy's easy submission to the virtual dictatorship of Gen. Boulanger is the subject of much comment here, some of which is of an extremely uncomplimentary description. Although there are not a few who blame the Duc d'Aumale for his severe arraignment of the President for the Government's action toward the Princes who have held and honored eminent positions in the army, a general opinion is growing that without M. Grévy's sanction, and perhaps aid, such measures as these would not be taken, and the official character now given the Boulangerie has aided in fixing this view of the President's attitude in the minds of the better classes.

The prevailing belief that Gen. Boulanger is beat on a war of revenge against Germany has found definit expression in *Figaro*. The article is entitled "Boulanger: C'est la Guerre," and it has created a sensation throughout Paris. The writer professes to know from a sure and authoritative source that Boulanger positively meditates giving battle to Bismarck after he has got his socialist and military dictatorship sanctioned by universal suffrage.

Injuries Received by Bidel the Lion-Tamer.

Bidel, the famous lion-tamer, who was attacked by the celebrated lion Sultan a couple of weeks ago, is still in a precarious condition, and his life is despaired of. In all he received twenty wounds, any one of which might have caused the death of a man of less powerful constitution. From the story as told by Bidel it appears that he kept his entire fortune in an iron box in Sultan's cage, and accompanied by his grandson he entered the cage to obtain some funds. He ordered Sultan to assume the armorial attitude of the lion—that is to say, to sit on his haunches, with his paw upraised and resting upon a globe. Just as Sultan took this position Bidel slipped and fell. In an instant Sultan was upon him, his teeth going deep into the unfortunate man's neck and shoulders. The cries of the grandson brought a number of the menagerie attaches to the scene, and Sultan's temper became more violent. Bidel seized him by the jaw and compelled him to let go his grip, but the animal returned to the charge, and when he was finally beaten off Bidel was senseless and the floor of the cage was deluged with blood. The unfortunate man is an hereditary lion-tamer, his grandfather during the reign of terror having amassed a large fortune by taming lions, tigers, panthers, and other wild animals. Bidel is said to be worth over a million dollars and lives in great style.

Boulanger's Contemplated Coup d'Etat.

The article from yesterday's *Figaro* which I cabled you about Gen. Boulanger being supposed to be nursing a scheme for making a coup d'etat has created a great sensation. Throughout the day it was everywhere the universal topic of conversation. The *Figaro* this morning publishes interviews on the subject with MM. Clémenceau and Rochefort. Clémenceau, in talking with the *Figaro* reporter, seemed to make light of the suggestion that Boulanger could be meditating a coup d'etat. All he said was: "It exists only in the imagination of the reactionary papers. The idea is simply ridiculous. I won't say another word on the subject."

Rochefort said:

Am I afraid of Boulanger? Why, he is the first really Republican Minister of War we have had yet. If we overthrow him we should only get some old stick efoisted on us like ——. No. I think it is safer to keep Boulanger than any one else. However, if he does make a coup d'etat it won't be in the interests of the Orleanists. It is idiotic to compare him with Bonaparte. Napoleon came in at the moment when the country was trembling with the recollection of the year '93. Boulanger, on the contrary, arrives just as we are beginning to get rid forever of all fear of monarchical reaction. You think Boulanger is getting dangerously popular, do you? I, too, have had my brief hour of popularity. No, there is no danger on that score.

Whether the *Figaro* article is an exaggeration or not, it cannot be denied that Gen. Boulanger is not only an extremely ambitious but an extremely clever man besides.

Doctors Opposed to Pasteur.

A meeting was held here today in opposition to M. Pasteur. Several doctors attacked M. Pasteur's method of inoculation to prevent hydrophobia.

Scotch Crofters Preparing for War.

LONDON, July 26.—The crofters of Tiree, Scotland, are arming to resist the military. The smiths are forging spears, the women are engaged in putting up stones ready for use, and all the available firearms have been loaded.

Rioting in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Serious conflicts took place here yesterday between the populace and the police and troops arising from the prohibition of the killing of eels attached to a cord over the canal, a degrading pastime popular among the lower classes.

The disorders were continued tonight, when the troops fired into the crowd. The rioters are erecting barriers. A number have been killed and many wounded, among whom were eighteen policemen. Twenty-eight persons have been arrested, including two Socialists, who were, with their associates, fomenting disorder.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

A large acreage of the best cereal crops has been damaged by rains. The supplies of native wheats are much restricted, causing values to improve 6d to 1s. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 27,294 quarters at 31s 3d, against 32,354 quarters at 33s 11d during the corresponding week last year. Flour was steady. Foreign wheats are lifeless. Buyers do not show the slightest anxiety as regards the future. The prices of American red wheats favor buyers. There were eleven arrivals and five sales. Two cargoes were withdrawn and four remained of which was American. At today's market wheat was slow and prices were not improved. English flour was scarce and prices were against buyers. Foreign flour was dull and neglected. American corn was 3d dearer. Round corn was steady, but prices were no dearer.

Attack Upon the Panama Canal Scheme.

PARIS, July 26.—A pamphlet has appeared on the streets here attacking the Panama Canal scheme. The cover bears a sarcophagus, upon which is inscribed the words: "To the victims of the Panama canal." The pamphlet alludes to the mortality among the men employed on the canal and the reckless squandering of the French public money. The pamphlet declares that of the twenty-one sections of the canal upon which work is being prosecuted only five are in anything like an advanced state.

Relics of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

WATERFORD, Ireland, July 26.—Thousands of Nationalists, with bands and banners, assembled at the railway station here today to welcome Mr. Killer from New York, the bearer of a portrait and relics of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. Sunday next has been fixed as the day for the unveiling of the portrait. Mr. Richard Powers member of Parliament for Waterford City, will deliver an oration on the occasion.

Aggressions of the Roman Church in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—Papal Delegate Rotelli has concluded important treaties with the Porte, insuring the church great success in the East. Sig. Rotelli will be promoted at the next consistory.

Progress of the Cholera Plague.

ROME, July 26.—The cholera reports for today are as follows: Brindisi, 3 new cases, 2 deaths; and 28 new cases and 12 deaths elsewhere.

The cholera is spreading in Trieste. King Humbert has given 150,000 lira to the Italian cholera sufferers.

Death of Baron Willison.

Gen. Baron Willison, Military Governor of Berlin, is dead.

THE WORK OF THE ASSESSORS.

Mr. Chase of the North Town the First Official to Show Up—How His Figures Read —Mr. Bell of the West Town Soon to Come In.

Assessor Chase of the North Town is the first Assessor to make his returns, the fourteen books being carted down to the County Clerk's office yesterday. The total real estate listed amounts to $13,448,230, against $13,173,650 last year—an increase of only $274,580. The personal assessment for 1886 is $1,708,680, against $1,649,400 last year, an increase of $59,280. The total increase therefore over last year's assessment is only $333,860.

Mr. Chase found 2,392 horses in his bailiwick, which are assessed at $96,390; 47 cattle are worth $410; 140 steam-engines are valued at $39,410; and 180 safes at $3,990, while 28 billiard-tables were assessed at $1,120. There were 1,805 carriages and wagons found and listed at $72,090; 767 watches and clocks, $13,380; 531 sewing and knitting machines at $4,310; 1,141 pianos at $34,630; 16 organs at $770; one franchise at $20; 3 patent rights at $300; and 86 steamboats and sailing vessels at $20,410. The amount of merchandise in the whole town is put down at $540,890; of material and manufactured articles at $97,610; of manufacturers' tools, implements, and machinery at $83,510; of agricultural tools, implements, and machinery at $8,820; of gold, silver, and plated ware at $6,720; and of diamonds and jewelry at $9,260. The money found in banks, etc., was $1,310, while the credits of the same amounted to $520; moneys found other than in banks was $59,290 and credits $60,360. Bonds and stocks in the town only foot up $15,070. The property of saloons and eating-houses is figured up at $4,700. Household and office furniture amounts to $396,940.

West Town Assessor Bell dropped into the Commissioners' offices yesterday and said he would have his work concluded and make his report next Wednesday. "I have done my best to get my work finished early," he said, "and have made better time than was made last year. It must be remembered that I have twenty-two books in all, which makes more work than the North and South Towns combined. The showing will be creditable, but will be less than it should on account of the strikes last spring, which prevented many houses being built."

FAMILIES OF ANGRY PASSIONS.

One Father Who Succeeded in Killing His Son and Another Who Came Very Near It.

GALENA, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Conrad Wiseman, a farmer, residing in the Town of Hanover, this county, was arrested today on a charge of murdering his son, a lad about 12 years of age, and after examination held to the next grand jury without bail. From the testimony it appears that the child was kicked and pounded Saturday last by his unnatural father in punishment for some slight disobedience, and died yesterday from the effects of the injuries.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 26.—[Special.]—This evening Ignatz Lorber, aged 51, upbraided his son Joseph, aged 25, for his lazy and indolent habits, which permitted the old man to support the family while the young fellow passed his time in idleness. During the altercation Joseph knocked his father down, and the latter, on getting up, drew a long-bladed knife across the son's neck, inflicting an ugly gash. The young man then drew a revolver and fired an ineffectual shot at his father, when neighbors interfered and separated them. Ignatz gave himself up to the police and was locked up. It is not known at this hour whether the young man's wound is fatal or not.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

AN EVIDENT ATTEMPT TO HOAX THE BRAZILIAN PRINCELING.

A Mr. Railroad Man Reads a Very Thrilling Letter During an Evening Excursion in the Young Gentleman's Honor, After Which a Hissing Bottle Bomb Appears—An Extraordinary Exhibition of Nerve—Two Merchants Charged with Fraud—President Egan's Fight—Other Items.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—A trip which was made by the Brazilian Prince Dom Augusto Leopoldo to Coney Island today was begun auspiciously, but the party was thrown into great excitement and disorder by the finding of a lighted bomb on the boat on which the party returned. The Brazilian Consul, Salvador de Mendonca, his son, Mario de Mendonca and his three daughters, Commodore Da Gama and some twenty officers of the Brazilian man-of-war Barroso, and half a dozen schoolmates of the Prince were of the party. It had been announced that Mayor Grace, District-Attorney Martine, and Assistant District-Attorney John R. Fellows would be present, but they sent regrets.

The visit was made at the invitation of the Sea Beach Railroad Company. The party left the city on a special boat from Whitehall street at 6:30 o'clock this evening, and on reaching Bay Ridge took the Long Island and Culvers Railroads to West Brighton. While there President Man of the railway company showed to a few of the party a letter which he had received just before leaving the city. It was as follows:

To the President of the Sea Beach Railroad Company, the Directors of the said Company, and Other Bandit-Lovers and Royal Lickspittles: It is publicly announced that you intend fêting this Brazilian Princelet who is now here, and in conjunction with that fête you will entertain and banquet the oppressor Martine and the bloodhound Fellows. It is further announced that many other lickspittles of royalty and accursed aristocracy are crazy with desire to do honors to this Princeling. This affair has been duly discussed in committee, and it has been resolved that this entertainment is a disgusting spectacle of homage to princecraft and representatives of tyranny. It is now time that such sights shall be done away with, and that an example be made. This entertainment of August Leopoldo the Princeling, Martine the oppressor, and Fellows the bloodhound must not take place. If you persist to entertain these representatives of tyranny, then revenge shall fall upon you. Your life and that of the other principals in this fête shall be forfeited and taken at the earliest opportunity. This opportunity will not be long before it is reached. By order SOCIAL REV. COMMITTEE.

July 26, 1886.

Be warned and countermand the fête. Your lives are now in your own hands. The responsibility shall now be with you.

The letter was in a German hand. Mr. Man affected to treat the letter lightly and to show it merely as a curiosity. The train which took the party from the island left the station at 9:15 p. m., and when the train reached Bay Ridge renewed precautions were taken to prevent any stranger from getting on the boat, the Sylvan Stream. Two-thirds of the journey to the city had been made, when at a few minutes past 10 o'clock a hissing sound and several shrieks were heard on the starboard side of the saloon, just in the middle of the boat. Coroner Messemer rushed out of the stern door of the saloon and called excitedly to the groups on deck: "My God, gentlemen, there is a bomb on board! The saloon is on fire!" They saw a man bending over something which was hissing and smoking behind a row of chairs just above the engine-room. Showers of sparks flew all around, and the carpet was in a blaze. The object was seen to be a fat green glass bottle, about ten inches long, with an attachment at the top from which depended a fuse about two feet in length. The fuse was lighted, and kept up the hissing and sputtering noise all the while the man was stooping down trying at arm's length to catch hold of it. He seized it, rushed out of the saloon door, and threw it overboard. Over a foot of the carpet was singed and burnt, and there was a charred hole in the flooring.

Just then the boat neared the pier at Whitehall street. The man who had thrown the bomb overboard was seen making his way down-stairs with Mr. Man, and many urgent questions were put to him as to who and what he was, and more particularly as to the details of the strange occurrence. He was, however, as dumb as an oyster. Prince Leopoldo had heard the noise and noticed the excitement on board, but had deep kept away from the actual scene. When he stepped on the pier he was surrounded by his Brazilian friends and quickly taken aboard the Barossa, which lay off the Battery.

Coroner Messemer said at 12 o'clock tonight, when he reached home, that he had not seen the bomb himself. A deckhand who was very nervous took the thing and hurled it fifty feet into the water. Those who had the best view of it said it looked like a black bottle with a fuse three feet long attached. The quantity of powder in the boat after it had sputtered for a while was overpowering. When the Sylvan Stream arrived at her dock at the foot of Whitehall street at midnight Patrick O'Donnell, a deckhand, said that he had seen the supposed bomb just after a passenger had picked it up. It was the belief of the men aboard the boat that the thing was a hoax. Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Consul, said last night that neither the Prince nor himself regarded the proceedings on the boat with the slightest alarm. He saw something thrown overboard, although he could not make out what it was from the distance at which he stood. The sight recalled to him the threatening note which had been shown him at Coney Island and which had at once passed from his mind as an idle threat.

Two Merchants Charged with Fraud.

E. T. Cushing and Charles R. Hickox, two prominent members of the Produce Exchange, are accused of fraud. The firm of Hillhouse & Day is responsible for the accusation, and a special committee, composed of E. R. Livermore, J. G. Truesdell, and Gustav Schwab, is taking testimony in the case. Messrs. Cushing and Hickox are members of the Grain Committee on the Produce Exchange, and their alleged wrong-doing consists in using their official positions for their own enlightenment. They passed upon 900,000 bushels of their own corn, it is alleged, that really was of a grade known as "steamer," but which they had graded as "No. 2," a better quality, commanding a higher price. Hillhouse & Day aver that large quantities of this inferior grain were delivered to them for "No. 2," the official inspector, under orders from the Grain Committee, having falsely registered. Further, the complainants charge that Committeemen Cushing and Hickox were "short" of No. 2 corn and used their places to fraudulently raise the grade of "steamer" corn so as to be able to make good their contracts. The men accused deny the whole charge indignantly.

A Lawyer This Time Flies, Money-Laden, Canadawards.

William M. Bruce, 35 years old, of the firm of Niles & Bruce, lawyers, at No. 11 Wall street, has not been seen in the city since July 12. For the first few days his partner thought nothing of his absence. His partner, William Niles, believed that the young man was sick. The fourth day of his absence Mr. Niles became suspicious, and sent a messenger to Bruce's house to ascertain if he was ill. The messenger informed Mr. Niles that Bruce had left the city several days before. Mrs. Bruce was at the house, and was stricken with grief over her husband's absence, but she was unable to assign any reason for it. The following day a large envelope, postmarked Montreal, was received by Mr. Niles inclosing a letter and several legal documents. It was from Bruce and said in substance that he had been led by his riotous manner of living to squander money intrusted to him. He had speculated in stocks, with the usual result and seeing that the climax was about to be reached in the settling of the accounts which he had care of he was forced to leave the city. The amount of his peculations, it is believed, will reach nearly $50,000.

Niles and Bruce were well-known mercantile lawyers and attorneys for several large estates, notably among which is the Treadwell estate. Bruce had absolute control of the several estates. Bruce's mode of acting was to appropriate the fees that came into the office and borrow large sums on the estates of which he was attorney. The losses will have to be made good by Mr. Niles. Bruce is still in Montreal.

The Egan-New York Fight Waxing Warm.

A bomb was exploded in Irish National circles today. A letter was presented at the meeting of the Municipal Council of the Irish Parliamentary fund in the Morton House this evening. It had been drawn up during the day by the Executive Committee of the fund, consisting of Morgan J. O'Brien, R. M. Walters, Miles O'Brien, Gen. J. R. O'Brien, and ex-Senator Fitzgerald, and was presented to the committee of the Municipal Council by Mr. Walters. On account of the trouble between the council and the President the writers of the letter expressed a desire to withdraw from the Reception Committee to which they had been appointed in conjunction with the Municipal Council. The result was a sensation, mingled with intense indignation. A member of the council who was present said afterwards that the committee felt as though they had received a slap in the face. Mr. Walters, the bearer of the letter, said that the withdrawal of the committee had been accepted. President J. J. Delaney of the Municipal Council, who is the head of the faction that is fighting President Egan, refused to be interviewed, but Mr. M. D. Gallagher, an ex-President of the council and a firm supporter of Mr. Egan, was very indignant at the action of President Delaney in appointing a committee after the one appointed by President Egan. "Why," said he, "they say they feel snubbed because only four of the members of the Municipal Council were appointed to receive the delegates from Ireland. When the committee of three was appointed last year to receive Mr. Parnell they made no comment, and now when one more is appointed they raise a rumpus." "We'll show President Delaney at the meeting tomorrow night," said another member, "that he does not control the Municipal Council as thoroughly as he thinks he does." Prominent members of the Central Labor Union said tonight that if the trouble between President Egan and the Municipal Council was not stopped they would get up a demonstration and take the matter entirely out of their hands as they did four years ago.

The Drug Store Clerk and the Cook.

Henry Eichler, a young drug clerk employed in a store in Charlton street, left town a few days ago for parts unknown. This afternoon Charlotte Bartels, a German woman 38 years old, a cook in the employ of a family on Sixty-seventh street, was found in her room bleeding from a fatal wound near the heart. A small pistol was found near her, and she said that she had shot herself and wanted to die. The fact that when the pistol was examined all the cartridges in it were blank aroused the suspicions of the police and they sent for a Coroner, who went to the hospital and took the woman's ante-mortem statement. She stuck to her story that the case was one of suicide, and said that she had done the deed because Eichler, the drug clerk, had deserted her and carried off $700 of her money with him. She had known him several years, and he professed to be greatly in love with her, and finally promised to marry her. She furnished him with the money for his tuition at the college of pharmacy, and supplied him with cash for other purposes whenever he asked it. He went away without letting her know or leaving any word for her.

The De Rivera Failure.

The creditors of J. De Rivera & Co., sugar importers, met today. The following were named as a committee to handle the assets of the firm: Mr. Cameron of the Clyde Steamship Company, Mr. Oliphant of Ward & Oliphant, and Mr. De Grove of the same firm. The nominal assets were estimated at $1,532,450 and the liabilities at $1,310,910, leaving a surplus of $132,475. Of the so-called assets, however, $251,206 were stated to be worthless accounts. The good assets were finally placed at $335,622, doubtful $161,367, and worthless $251,206. Plantations in San Domingo, Carracad, and Santa Fé, all mortgaged, were given as being among the assets. Each creditor was expressed for Mr. Ross, the "Co.," who loses everything.

No End to the Ehret Boycott.

Although the action of the Central Labor Union yesterday was regarded in some quarters as practically a rescinding of the boycott on George Ehret's beer, there is no indication today of any change in the situation. The Brewers' Association will meet tomorrow, and it is expected that then something definit will be done to settle the matter in the public. A committee, including one brewer, is at Albany today for the purpose of urging upon Gov. Hill the wisdom of a pardon for the Theiss boycotters, out of whose conviction grew the Ehret boycott. The Governor, it is said, upholds the justice of the conviction, but is inclined to think that the example made of these victims is already severe enough and that an early release will do no harm.

Mr. Brodie's Fortune Temporarily Made.

Steve Brodie, the young Fourth-Warder who dropped off the Brooklyn bridge last week, has begun the exhibition of himself in a Coney Island dime museum. He gets $100 a week for ten weeks. He has also been given $200 and 500 pictures of himself by a photographer for the exclusive privilege of selling his photographs. Henry J. Brodie, the young man's "backbroke," had a father to support, wanted to find some means of doing it, and so tried to do what Brodie did, was today sent to jail for sixty days.

Will Repeat the Experiment.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Council officers of the various commanderies of this jurisdiction it was resolved, in view of the success attending the pilgrimage of 1883 to San Francisco, again to organize a State battalion under the auspicies of the Grand Commandery, with Captain-General Theodore E. Hasleburst in command, to attend the triennial conclave at St. Louis Sept. 21. The battalion will act as an escort to the grand officers of the State and to Sir Charles Roome, Acting Grand Master of Templars of the United States.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The statement of the visible supply of grain July 24, as compiled at the New York Produce Exchange, shows: Wheat, 32,198,406 bushels, increase of 2,958,844; corn, 9,449,859, increase of 132,400; oats 1,806,815, decrease of 247,889; rye 299,732, increase of 57,675; barley 162,916, decrease of 41,505.

A Printer's Collapse and Disappearance.

M. A. Green, printer, electrotyper, and binder, at No. 324 to 330 Pearl street, has suspended business and disappeared. The liabilities are over $90,000, and assets practically nothing.

The Arcade Railway Temporarily Enjoined.

Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court has granted a temporary injunction at the instance of John Jacob Astor against the New York Arcade Railway Company.

ANOTHER BOMB FOUND.

It Is Discovered in a Barrel on the Fourth Floor of No. 28 East Washington Street—A Young Russian Supposed to Have Left It There.

Three packers employed by the crockery firm of Wilbur & Allen, No. 28 East Washington street, were most thoroughly frightened early yesterday morning by the discovery of a huge dynamite bomb in an empty barrel stored on the fourth floor of the building. May 1 last the firm moved to its present quarters from the adjoining building and used the top floor for the storage of crates, boxes, and barrels. Prior to and on the above date a young Russian named Ate Aienhis was employed in the packing department. He is about 28 years of age, and was known to be a rabid Socialist, as he used all his spare time during the day in reading Socialistic papers, of which he always had a large stock. He made no secret of his Socialistic leanings; in fact he sought to convince his fellow-workmen that Socialism was the only true doctrine for the betterment of the poor man's condition. He was discharged May 1 for the frequent breakage of expensive crockery, and from there went to a millinery store, where he worked until July 16. Here he managed to pull down an entire shelf of fine goods, smashing them irreparably. It is now thought he did this breaking solely from a revengeful feeling toward the "capitalists," as he termed his employers. He and a fellow-workman named Jules Ohrtman are now thought to be somewhere in Kansas in a Polish colony. The bomb was taken to police headquarters by Detective Rohan and deposited in the Chief's vault

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

A Very Favorable Showing in Every Way—An Increase in Mileage and Earnings for the Last Year—New Rolling Stock Added to the Equipment—Movement of Passengers—Petitioning for Support for a New Indiana Enterprise — General Notes.

The annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1886, has just been issued. The report shows that the number of miles of railroad May 31, 1886, was 3,949, being an increase of 77 miles by the completion of the Northern Illinois Railway from the coal-fields at Spring Valley to Belvidere, Ill., and an increase of 28¼ miles by the completion of the Yankton Branch of the Dakota Central Railway from Centreville to Yankton, Dak. The average time this new road was operated was less than six months, and is equivalent to 48 miles operated the entire year, thus reducing the average amount of railroad operated by 57 miles, or to 3,892½ miles for the whole year, as the basis of this report. The number of miles situate in Illinois is 587¼, in Wisconsin 921 miles, in Michigan 308¼ miles, in Iowa 1,112 miles, in Minnesota 414½ miles, and in Dakota 605 miles.

The gross earnings in 1886 were $24,279,599.74, against $23,502,055.56 last year; increase, $777,544.18. The operating expenses in 1886 were $13,156,773.81, against $13,102,979.28; increase, $53,794.53. The taxes in 1886 were $702,452.15, against $690,927.77; increase, $11,524.38. The increase on bonds in 1886 was $5,536,362.92, against $5,064,533.73; increase, $471,829.19. Sinking-fund amounts in 1886 were $58,000. Against sinking-funds and rentals in 1885 of $658,567.28; decrease, $28,567.28. Dividends in 1886 (7 per cent on preferred and 6 per cent on common stock), $3,444,504, against dividends in 1885 (8 per cent on preferred and 6 per cent on common stock), $3,981,348.50; decrease, $536,844.50.

Excess of net earnings for the year was $1,381,566.86.

There was an addition by purchase of 20 new engines, 5 first-class passenger-cars, 4 parlor-cars, 500 gondola coal-cars, 25 box-cars, and 40 caboose-cars of standard gage, and a reduction by sale of 2 engines, 72 box-cars, 11 live-stock cars, 6 platform and 3 caboose cars, all of narrow-gage pattern. The net increase to the rolling stock is 26 locomotives and 490 cars.* The total equipment consists of 698 locomotive engines and 21,544 cars of various descriptions.

In the movement of passengers there was an increase of 403,990 in first-class, of 78,534 in round-trip, of 374,208 in commutation, a decrease of 15,693 in second-class and a decrease in excursion passengers of 104,726. The average rate received from each passenger was 62 cents, against 65 cents the previous year.

The freight earnings, which were $17,503,-204.43, constituted 72 per cent of the entire earnings from transportation. The whole number of tons carried was 5,494,230, an increase of 259,112 tons over the previous year. The average rate received per ton was $2.06, the same within a small fraction as last year.

Aside from the work done west of the Missouri River by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Company and its extension, the amount of new railroad constructed during the year was comparatively small; but one short line of twenty-eight miles was built —the Yankton Branch of the Dakota Central Railway, extending from Centreville to Yankton. Twenty-three miles of terminal road were constructed and additional depot facilities obtained for the better accommodation of business at La Crosse, to which important point access has heretofore been had through trackage arrangements with the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Company. The Northern Illinois Railway (coal road) was completed and opened for traffic. The construction of several pieces of road to fill up intermediate gaps in existing lines and some extensions of moderate cost have been begun.

Compared with last year there was an increase in gross earnings of $85.83 per mile, a decrease in expenses and taxes of $50.11 per mile, and an increase in net earnings of $135.94 per mile.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad completed an extension from Valentine west to Chadron, 136 miles, and from Chadron north towards the Black Hills to Buffalo Gap, fifty-six miles; total, 192 miles. This company is now engaged in the further extension of the Blacks Hills Branch from Buffalo Gap north to Rapid City, an additional distance of forty-eight miles, which extension will be completed in a few days. The company is also constructing two branches in Eastern Nebraska, one from Fremont to Lincoln, about fifty-two miles, and one from Scribner to Shell Creek, sixty-three miles. An extension of the main line is in progress from Chadron to Douglas, near Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory, a distance of about 139 miles, and eighty miles of the track have been laid.

The Baltimore & Ohio's New Bridge Over the Schuylkill.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—[Special.]—The Schuylkill River bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway at Philadelphia having been completed the new line is now on the east side of the river and pushing its way to the depot site at the corner of Chestnut and Twenty-fourth street. Col. Douglass, the Chief Construction Engineer, crossed the bridge Thursday last with a locomotive and cars. He says the tracks will be laid to the depot site by Aug. 10. There is yet some heavy work to be done in Philadelphia before the Reading connection is made, and this, he thinks, will be completed in October. Thousands of people every day visit the bridge under construction in Philadelphia, which is accepted as an excellent piece of railway engineering. The Baltimore & Ohio has not made any official notice of the time when through passenger business will be opened between New York and Baltimore by way of the new lines—the Reading and the Jersey Central—but it is reported that at least some portion of this class of traffic will be carried that way from Aug. 10. An interchange of freight business between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Reading has been carried on for several weeks, and Reading coal-cars are frequently seen in Baltimore. The Baltimore & Ohio officials say that no delay will be allowed in the opening. Most of the property for the proposed elevated railroad of the Baltimore & Ohio through this city has been secured.

Two Roads at Legal War.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 26.—[Special.]—The case of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad vs. the Wabash Railway came up today in chambers before Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court. The attorney's of the Kansas City Road asked for a mandatory injunction compelling the Wabash to allow the former the right to use the latter's tracks from Forest Park to the St. Louis Union Depot. Arguments were made by the attorneys for both roads, but the Judge withheld his decision.

Petitioning for Aid for a New Indiana Road.

DECATUR, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—A petition is being circulated in this township praying the County Commissioners to order an election to decide whether or not $3,000 shall be voted to aid the projected Dayton & Chicago Railway in securing the right of way through this city and township. The petition has been generally signed.

General Notes.

Acting Commissioner Rich of the Colorado Railway Association has just issued a new tariff on freight traffic between Missouri River points and Cañon City, Coal or Oak Creek, Del Norte, Florence, Fruitvale, Monte Vista, South Fork, and West Cliffe, Colo.

Messrs. Adolph Loeb & Bro. have placed a large amount of the new 4 per cent bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern with prominent capitalists in this city. Thus far $1,500,000 of these new bonds have been disposed of at above par. These bonds have forty years to run.

The Mulvane extension of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company was opened to Clearwater, Kas., fifteen miles west from Mulvane, July 19. The rates between Mulvane and Clearwater will be the same as shown for equal distance in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé tariff No. 3 of June 25, 1885.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island, who has been in New York for the last week or two, will leave there the latter part of this week and make a trip through Canada and by the North Shore line of the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg, and thence to Chicago by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and the "Albert Lea" route.

The Erie & Pacific Dispatch Division and the Southshore Division of the Erie Dispatch Fast Freight Line will be consolidated Aug. 1, 1886. The Chicago agency of the consolidated lines will be in charge of Mr. W. H. Hogan, Mr. Frank Bierce having resigned. The consolidation was made to save expenses, both lines running over the Pennsylvania Company's roads.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The Body of a Tramp Found Hanging to a Tree—A National-Bank Suit—An Actress Wedded.

AURORA, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Boys in swimming yesterday near Hurd's Island, in this city, discovered the body of an unknown man hanging to the limb of a tree, dead, and already beginning to decay. It is supposed to be the body of a tramp driven to desperation.

MATTOON, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Marion Page, a lunatic, whose home is near Janesville, for several years has had the run of the neighborhood, and his insanity has taken a violent form. Last week he made an assault on Mrs. Brown, a colored woman, threatening to kill her with a club. He was arrested and confined.

CENTRALIA, July 26.—[Special.]—The case of E. B. Marshall vs. The First National and the old National banks of Centralia promises to be one of the most important cases at law since the establishment of National Banks. Diligent search fails to produce a precedent. The Gage case in Chicago, published in THE TRIBUNE some months ago, is something similar to it. This case involves a new question under the National Banking law which has not heretofore been adjudicated. It will be tried in the August term of the Circuit Court at Salem, and is attracting great interest.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Helen Louise Warner, the prima donna formerly with the Redpath Bureau, Remenyi troupe, and other concert companies, was married at noon today to H. J. Rosencrans, formerly a stockman of Montana. They left for California.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Frank Karay Jr., the Deputy Circuit Clerk of this city, left two weeks ago for Washington, D. C., where he was married to ex-President Harrison's great granddaughter, Bessie Harrison. The married couple never saw each other face to face till the event.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The teachers of Stephenson and Carroll Counties met in a joint institute at the Freeport high-school building this afternoon with 400 enrolled.

OCONEE, Ill, July 26.—[Special.]—Robert Hirginbotham, a constable of Tower Hill Township, was thrown from his buggy in a runaway and received probably fatal injuries.

DECATUR, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The second victim of the terrible fireworks explosion on the square the night of July 5, when forty persons were hurt, died today. She was Mrs. Charles Rea, who was knocked down and trampled upon.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—A petition is being circulated in this county asking that Dr. Hughes of Crawford County be pardoned. He was released from the penitentiary. Two years ago, without provocation, Hughes shot and killed Victor Joseph, a boy of about 20, at Annapolis, and went up for twelve years. He is failing in health.

MATTOON, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The gift enterprise for the benefit of widows and orphans and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which originated in this city and was transferred to Terre Haute, Ind., will have its first drawing Wednesday.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—Today W. T. Dowdall sold an interest in the *National Democrat* to E. F. Humphreys. Mr. Humphreys assumes the business management of the paper. Mr. Dowdall is Postmaster.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—A sharper did Howard Lindsey of Knoxville out of $425 by a very weak scheme. He got Lindsey to believe he had found a buried treasure and received the above amount for a half interest.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The trial of Harlan P. Tracy, the Elmwood banker charged with embezzlement, began at that place today. Testimony given was chiefly that of depositors as to the time when deposits were made.

J. W. Herrington, a prominent citizen of Brimfield, in this county, has quietly skipped to Canada after victimizing various parties in Peoria and at his home out of various small sums ranging in amounts from $50 up to $1,000, the whole amounting to $5,000.

BELOIT, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—The pump and cylinder manufacturing establishment and the Holcomb Bros. & Stone Engine works were closed upon an attachment issued by the Second National Bank to secure a debt of $3,700.

SHOWERS REFRESH THE FIELDS.

Rain Falls in Various Parts of Michigan, Saving Late Crops from Ruin—In Other Sections of the Northwest the Drouth Still Continues.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—At last rain visited this vicinity last night and has continued most of the day. The drouth is pronounced by pioneers about the most severe ever known here, lasting nearly nine weeks. Wheat especially, timothy, and oats are a very light crop. Potatoes and corn are likely to fall off one third.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—A drenching shower last night has proved of immense benefit to the corn and potatoes in this vicinity. Wheat is harvested and is more than an average crop.

GOLDWATER, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—A bounteous rain fell today, the first for nearly five weeks. It is just in time to save corn and late potatoes.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—A bountiful rain has fallen within the last twelve hours. It will be the salvation of the corn and late potato crops. This is the first rain for over two months.

LANSING, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—The long drouth was broken last night by a smart shower, which will do much benefit.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—About midnight a heavy rain began falling and continued the greater part of today. The great damage to crops is arrested.

WABASH, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—The wheat yield in this county is probably the heaviest ever known. Many fields are thrashing out from 36 to 43 bushels per acre. The average product is about 25 bushels. Corn will be a fair crop.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The drouth was broken last night by several light showers and from present outlook more will follow. What has come will save corn. Oats are only half a crop. Wheat is poor, but barley is above the average. Early potatoes are a failure.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Corn in this and Coles County is in excellent condition and promises a large yield.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—After six weeks of drouth a heavy rain fell in this vicinity this afternoon.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 26.—[Special.]—Reports from fifty stations along the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad lines show that most of the small grain has been harvested with better results than had been anticipated. Wheat is better in quality than it has been before for ten years and the yield is equal to last year's crop. Hay in many places is burned, but in others is of superior quality and 80 per cent of a full yield. Oats yield well. Barley and rye are also good. Flax is three-fourths of a crop. No rain has fallen in many places for eleven weeks, but a light rain fell last night west and north, doing the corn much good. Corn has stood the drouth remarkably well.

OWATONNA, Minn., July 26.—[Special.]—The rains of Friday and Sunday have been of great value to the corn and potato crop. Wheat is giving a better yield than anticipated.

The Damage by Drouth.

NILES, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—The hot, rainless weather continues with fearful severity. Oats are short and potatoes will be almost a total failure. Corn is drying up and some farmers are cutting and feeding it, as pastures have given out.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—For more than three weeks not a drop of rain has fallen in this section. Corn is needing moisture badly.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—It is four weeks since rain fell in Rockford and vicinity. Everything is dried up.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 26.—Corn up to this date has held its own wonderfully well, but is falling below an average every day. It is a question if rain would have any beneficial effect upon late-planted corn. The drouth is fully as severe as the drouth of '81.

GENESEO, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—No rains since the fore part of May have fallen here, and everything is fast drying up. Corn is suffering, and much of it is already ruined. Wells and streams are giving out, and a water famine is feared. Pastures are so dry that farmers are apprehensive of damage by fire. Small grain of all kinds is much better than reported at first, both in quality and yield.

DECATUR, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—A violent and destructive wind-storm swept over this county this afternoon. The storm leveled fences and small buildings in its path and broke down the growing corn.

MILES CITY, Mont., July 26.—[Special.]—No rain has fallen since June 10. Cattle on the ranges are starving for want of grass.

FOR HIM, OUTWARDLY.

ENOUGH DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR THOMAS TO NOMINATE HIM.

It Is Said, Nevertheless, that Some Malcontents May Break Away, and So Spoil His Plans—Preparations for Other Republican Conventions Throughout Illinois—Politics in Other States—The Wisconsin Democratic and Labor Parties at Outs.

DUQUOIN, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The sixteen delegates from Perry County were today instructed to vote for John R. Thomas at the Republican Congressional Convention which meets at Cairo Wednesday. Thomas had a good round majority in the County Convention over the supporters of both George Smith and W. S. Morris, his competitors in the Congressional race, and the work of the convention was done in short order. With these sixteen delegates from Perry County Thomas has an even hundred delegates named in his interests out of the 181 who will make up the convention, Smith having fifty-one and Morris thirty. This is just nine more than Thomas needs to give him the nomination, and he will get through on the first ballot if his delegates stand by him. There are rumors here, however, that serious revolts against him will occur in Johnson, Alexander, and Williamson Counties, and it is declared that more than enough delegates to prevent his nomination have already declared their intention of breaking away from their instructions. It is said by the anti-Thomas men that as a matter of fact no instructions were given in Alexander County, where it is announced eight or ten delegates will refuse to support Thomas. The most serious talk of revolution against Thomas, however, comes from Williamson County. That is Morris' birthplace. In the county he had 200 more votes than Thomas, but the wily Congressman captured the instructions. Morris spent Sunday in that county, and it is now said half the delegation are ready to bolt the instructions. Altogether it looks as though there would be a warm time at Cairo.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention of Pike County met in this city today and appointed delegates to the Senatorial, State, and Congressional conventions, as given below, no instructions being given in any case. To the Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-sixth District the delegates are Henry Hall, John Andrews, T. Worthington Jr., W. T. Mitchell, John Skastid, J. K. Sitton, J. G. Johnson, Edward Whittelson, Elliott Baker, T. M. Watson, Eugene Gray, H. L. Anderson, Dele Elder, Harry White, Joseph Wilson. State Convention—The Hon. W. A. Grimshaw, J. S. Underwood, Henry Freeman, Charles Winn, William Grammer, Col. A. A. C. Matthews, George Main. Delegates to the Twelfth Congressional Convention are—H. D. L. Grigsby, R. L. Underwood, J. A. Farrand, William Gay, Eli Grimes, J. M. Gaunt, Perry Sanders.

GENESKO, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Tuesday of next week the Republicans will hold their County Convention. There are fourteen aspirants for Treasurer and Sheriff and four for County Superintendent of Schools.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-first Senatorial District will be held at the court-house in Cambridge Aug. 25. For members of the Lower House H. V. Fisher of this city, who has no opposition in Henry County, and Mr. Crawford of Rock Island will undoubtedly receive the nomination. In the Senatorial race a lively struggle is anticipated between J. B. Pierce and Thomas Nowers of Henry and Harry Cleveland of Rock Island. Mr. Nowers is a member of the Lower House at present, and his friends feel hopeful of his nomination. The supporters of John H. Pierce are making a thorough canvass for him, and it said his chances are very flattering for the nomination. The supporters of Harry Cleveland claim his nomination on the ground that Rock Island County is entitled to the Senatorship this time, and if they send a solid delegation from that county for him it will insure his nomination. Should Pierce receive the nomination it is broadly hinted there would be a Republican bolt from the Republicans of a determined effort made to defeat him at the polls. The farmers of the district look upon his nomination as a detriment to their welfare and mutterings of what they will do in case he is the candidate in November are being heard from all quarters.

CARTHAGE, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The Republican County Central Committee of this county met here today and decided to hold the County Convention Aug. 18.

In Other States.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—It has been decided by the labor political party not to support Gabe Bouck for Governor if he is nominated by the Democrats. The announcement of this decision caused considerable of a flutter among the Democratic leaders here today. During the last few days several meetings of the committee have been held with a view of discussing the feasibility of placing the name of Col. Bouck in the list of available candidates. At a meeting yesterday it was finally determined that Col. Bouck should not receive the support of the labor party. The principal objection to him seems to grow out of the connection of his name with the La Crosse Convention, and the charge that the workingmen's party was about to become the tool of the Democrats. The decision against Bouck is accepted by the Democratic politicians as a declaration that the workingmen will put a third State ticket in the field next fall. Democratic leaders delare that they have not been and are not now in favor of entering into any combination with the labor party either as regards candidate or platform. All of their leaders and the press without a single exception had declared in favor of Col. Bouck, and he would undoubtedly be nominated if he would accept. If he would not, the Democracy would not support the laboring men's candidate, even if he should prove to be a man like Jonas or Stowell.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—[Special.]—Congressman Hepburn of the Eighth Iowa District has sent a challenge through the Republican committeeman of Marshall County to the converted Republican, who was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Greenbackers last week. If Anderson accepts there will be a lively campaign, as both are powerful debaters.

Politics in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 26.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Warren County Republican Executive Committee held Saturday a County Convention was called to be held in the court-house in this city July 31 to select six delegates to the Republican District Convention, which assembles in Greenville, Miss., Aug. 7, to nominate a candidate for Congress. It was also ordered that primary meetings be held in the wards and districts at their usual place of meeting at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, July 29, for the purpose of sending delegates to the County Convention the 31st. Ex-Chief Justice Severally of this county is a candidate for the Republican nomination, and will probably be put forward by the Warren County delegation. Advices by mail from Washington are to the effect that the Hon. B. K. Bruce will be a candidate before the convention. If so, the Republicans here say all the others may take a back seat.

Prohibitionist Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists will hold their State Convention at Madison next Wednesday. They have elected the following delegates to represent Milwaukee County: J. E. Clayton, E. G. Comstock, E. W. Drake, Z. C. Trask, W. R. Nethercut, James Holton, W. A. Arnold, the Rev. A. J. Benjamin, the Rev. T. S. Murphy, Seymour Collins, Berney Hand, William Drake, and John Hurlburt. O. L. Hollister was elected alternate from Bay View, and all delegates were given power of substitution.

CARLYLE, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists will issue a call for two conventions, both to be held at Mount Vernon Aug. 10—one to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth Congressional District and the other to nominate a candidate for State Senator and a candidate for Representative from the Forty-second Senatorial District.

Eighth Ward Democrats.

The Eighth Ward Democratic Precinct Committeemen met last evening at No. 134 West Harrison street and elected the following officers: James O'Brien, President; George Hill, Vice-President; D. H. Birgott, Secretary; William McKeogh, Treasurer. For County Central Committeemen W. J. Culliton and Jeremiah Carmody were selected.

A Foul Crime Avenged.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 26.—Later advices from Comanche County state that the mob hung the negro boy who assaulted and murdered Mrs. Stephens. The mob was bent on burning him, but the mother of the murdered woman pleaded for a less barbarous punishment.

OUR HOME RESORTS.

The Summer Season at Fox Lake at Its Climax—Visitors from Chicago.

FOX LAKE, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—This season has reached its climax here this week, the hotels having in some instances been obliged to turn their surplus guests away. The system of nightly illuminations lately introduced by the several establishments around the lake has now become one of the most enjoyable features of Fox Lake and adds greatly to the cheerfulness of the midsummer evenings. Amongst the social hops that at Lippincott's was the occasion of a large and fashionable gathering Saturday evening.

The Union Club made an excursion to Geneva Lake recently. The party was mainly composed of hunters, who, whilst admiring its sparkling waters, reported no ducks.

The following Chicagoans are registered at Lippincott's Hotel:

C. W. Cluer, P. R. Colson, J. Frank May, Frank Wells, Alfred Hall and family, Miss Alfreda Hall, R. Berger and family, Thomas S. Cannon, Misses Theresa and Mary E. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boller, R. F. Linn Jr., Frank S. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pattiani, B. W. Josselyn, Miss L. McConnell, Col. J. L. Ailworth, J. R. Foster, George A. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Titcomb, Mrs. Titcomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Winship, J. H. Leslie and family, C. Knight, Paul Brown.

At the Union Club are:

H. R. Symonds and family, A. Kelley, Mr. Mahler, C. E. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pierson, J. Cole, A. M. Fox, S. Eldridge, S. H. Woodbury, Miss Kelley, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Effie Reeme, G. W. Haskell, E. J. Marsh, Sidney Soule and family, F. J. Maguire and family, Col. J. F. Diven, Mrs. L. A. Davis, Miss Rogers, R. M. Fair and family, C. E. Cole and family, Dr. Chamberlin and family, all of Chicago.

Chicagoans at Sayles' Hotel:

Miss Maude C. Morris, J. O. Morris, Robert Konsberg and son, Miss Kate M. Koenig, Miss Zola E. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilson, H. L. Thompson and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Tower, Frank S. Boughton, C. Mandeville, H. J. Erkenswick, Mrs. H. Adem, Wilfred H. Mason, Miss Hattie Millar, N. H. Taylor, Miss Emma Piatt, H. D. Wilcox, F. A. Brokoski, T. C. Ledward and family, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, Bradley Dean, Charles Johnston, W. Kearns, Alfred Hall and family, Richard S. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Bradley, R. E. Hamilton, G. M. Calkins, and W. E. Clow.

At the Howard House:

Mss Lodg, Willis G. Jackson, E. E. Watrous, H. J. Green, Henry Newton, C. S. Fischer, Frank Chester, A. J. Bassett, C. B. Rice, H. H. Hallstrom, G. C. Lightfoot, C. E. Crittenden, D. A. Campbell, J. A. Grassie, F. A. Duffield, Mrs. B. Stenmuler, William Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith.

At the Fox Lake Club:

James Kennedy, E. W. Vonte, F. A. Ray, Miss Mamie Maurau, Miss Fanny Maurau, Miss Price, Miss Morse, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hills, Charles E. Hyde and family, Dr. Charles E. Fuller, James Viles, George M. Millard, H. D. Cook, W. D. Cooper, George E. Cole, F. D. Meacham and family, C. S. Mauran, W. C. Brewer, and Charles H. Foster.

Arrivals and Events at Oconomowoc.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Congressman and Mrs. Bragg are at Draper Hall.

Mr. E. C. Simmons, President of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, and Col. D. B. Gould left for St. Louis this afternoon.

The hop at Draper Hall Saturday evening was by far the finest of the season.

Ernest Islet, a young man worth $35,000, was brought from Northern Wisconsin today to answer to a charge that is likely to cause society to look askance at him. The complainant is a German servant girl. His trial was postponed until the 29th and bail fixed at $4,000, which was secured. Mr. Beecher, who was captured at the same time and place, is a cousin of Islet's, and had an examination today. He has been wanted for about two years to answer to a similar charge. Before the suit fairly came to trial he is said to have paid the women in the case $500.

Recent arrivals from Chicago at the Townsend House: F. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Houghton, C. C. Lamb, Mrs. H. N. Wheeler and two children, C. W. Coran Jr., H. R. Randall, E. T. Coulter, Charles S. McGinnis, Miss C. McCarty, Miss J. McCurthr, Thomas Keeley.

At Draper Hall: John J. Knickerbocker, David B. Case, and H. Edwards.

Yesterday at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 26.—[Special.]—The two Chautauqua assemblies were well attended today. At the National Assembly at Chautauqua 4,000 persons listened to a masterly lecture on "Jonathan Swift" by Prof. C. T. Winchester. He denounced as false the attacks on Swift's character by his biographers, and presented the man in a new light. The Professor claims that the facts of Swift's career do not warrant the bad character given him by history and literature. At the Lakewood School of the New Theology today several thousand people attended the services. President Livermore of Meadville College lectured on "Hebrew Literature," and sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Rexford, the Rev. Messrs. Chase and Mason.

Among the arrivals at Chautauqua Lake today were Mrs. M. L. Harlin, Miss Mattie Johnson, Ira C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson, E. H. Tallows, and C. B. French of Chicago.

THE INDIANA LEGION.

The State Militia in Camp at Lafayette—A Large Number of Companies Present—A Prize Drill for Thursday.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—This has been a lively day in Lafayette. From dawn until late in the evening the streets have been enlivened by marching men, the shrill notes of the fife, and the rattle of drums as company after company arrived to take part in the third annual encampment of the Indiana Legion. The city is decorated handsomely. The day was excessively hot, and the men, some of whom came a long distance, were nearly worn out. Camp Gray, named in honor of Indiana's Governor, has been pitched at the County Fair grounds, two miles from the city. The only serious mistake thus far made is in not having rail communication with the grounds, all transportation being by hacks. Although there were no exercises on the grounds today several thousand people were in attendance watching the arrival of companies. So far squads are present from Terre Haute, Andrews, Peru, North Vernon, Morristown, Fort Wayne, Worthington, Bunker Hill, South Whitney, Brazil, Indianapolis, Portland, Logansport, Lebanon, Valparaiso, Rockville, Crown Point, Marion, Elkhart, and Attica. The Bennett Rifles, a company of colored men from Evansville, arrived this afternoon. A number of visiting companies from other States are expected to arrive tonight and tomorrow to contest for the free-for-all prize drill for $1,000.

This drill takes place Thursday. Tuesday the Indiana Legion will compete for prizes, but there are so many companies that it will be impossible to finish in one day. A drizzling rain tonight somewhat damped the enthusiasm in and out of camp. It has been twenty-seven years since an encampment was held in Lafayette. At that time Simon P. Buckner of the Louisville Guards, and afterward prominent in the Confederacy, was commandant. Companies were present from Kentucky, Ohio, and other States. Gen. Lew Wallace, the distinguished General, was also Captain of a competing company.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The drill team of the Taylorville Guard leave at 2 o'clock in the morning for Lafayette, Ind., where they have entered the free-for-all drill for a prize of $1,000.

MILWAUKEE.

A Son of Dr. Hanson Arrested in Denmark —The Singers Have Departed—The Bench Show Clears a Profit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—A report has reached here that Albert Hanson, a son of Dr. M. P. Hanson of this city, had been arrested in Denmark for expressing too radical opinions concerning the Danish Government. Young Hanson, who is but 24 years of age, went to Iceland nearly two years ago as a newspaper correspondent. Last spring he left Iceland and went to Copenhagen, where he was the guest of Minister Anderson.

Today the trains going out of the city in all directions have been loaded with Sängerfest visitors. A few remain, but the streets have a deserted look after the crowd of last week.

Anton Menski, who died recently, willed $18,000 to the Milwaukee Frei-Gemeinde, of which he was a member.

The Wisconsin Kennel Club find after footing up the accounts of the late bench show that they have made some money out of the scheme.

Killed His Enemy's Wife by Mistake.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Simon Hancock shot and killed Mrs. James Bass, near Gresham, Ky., Friday. Hancock and Bass were fighting when the wife interfered. Hancock fired at Bass but killed his wife.

IN THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON THE WINNERS ON THE DIAMOND.

The "Giants" Succeed in Pounding the Nationals for Eighteen Runs—Boston Gets a Game from the Phillies—Three League Clubs Play Rural Nines—Program for Today at Washington Park—Entries, Weights, and Betting for the Monmouth Park and Saratoga Races.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—The New York "Giants" had a picnic with the Nationals today at the expense of "Pony" Madigan. The pounding received by this young candidate for base-ball honors was the worst seen here this season. The fielding, too, of the home club would have disgraced a third-rate amateur nine, and, although the hitting of the Gothamites was terrific, yet they could only earn four runs, as chances had been offered to retire the side before one-fouth of the runs had been scored. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, c.f.&c	2	5	4	2	1
Connor, 1b	4	1	15	1	0
De'aney, r.f.&c	2	3	2	0	1
Ward, s.s	2	3	3	2	1
Gilmpire, l.f	2	3	1	0	0
Dorgan, r.f	1	1	1	0	0
Esterbr'k 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Keefe, p	0	1	2	4	0
Gerhardt, 2b	4	3	2	4	0
Totals	18	22	27	19	3

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Carroll, l.f	0	0	1	0	0
Knowles, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Baker, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Hines, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Crane, c. & f	0	0	0	0	1
Hayes, r.f	0	0	2	0	0
Gilligan, c	0	1	4	4	0
Force, s.s	0	1	3	5	1
Madigan, p	0	1	0	6	2
Totals	1	4	27	17	10

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	7	3	—18
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Three-base hits—Gerhardt 2, Deasley. Two-base hits—Hines, Madigan. Bases stolen—New York, 3. First base on errors—New York, 3; Washington, 1. On called balls—Deasley, Connor. Wild pitches—Madigan, 2. Struck out—By Keefe, 5; by Madigan, 3. Umpire—Fulmer.

Boston Out Slugs the Phillies.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—[Special.]—The Bostons gave a great exhibition of batting today and won the game by slugging the ball in a desperate manner. The game was exciting in view of the fact that it was stopped several times on account of rain. There was a great deal of kicking both from the players and the audience. Fogarty was disabled in the fifth inning and his place was filled by Andrews. Attendance 862. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Hornung, l.f	0	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Poorman, r.f	1	1	2	0	0
Wise, 1b	2	3	9	0	0
Stemmeyer, c	2	3	5	2	0
Morrill, s.s	2	4	12	0	0
Bailey, 2b	2	3	1	4	0
Johnston, c.f	0	1	0	0	0
Tate, c. & p	1	1	7	4	1
Totals	14	18	26	18	8

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f	0	1	0	0	0
Fer'g'n, c.f.&r.f	0	1	2	0	0
Daily, p	0	1	0	9	2
Fogarty, r. f	1	1	1	0	0
Andrews, p	0	1	0	2	0
Irwin, s. s	0	1	2	2	1
Mulvey, 3d	0	1	1	3	1
Farrar, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Bastian 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Clements, c	0	1	3	1	0
Totals	2	4	27	16	5

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—14
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Runs earned—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1. Home run—Poorman. Three-base hits—Wise, Nash, Johnston. Farrar. Two-base hits—Wise, Wood. On called balls—Fogarty, Mulvey, Morrill (2), Ferguson (2), Daily, Clements. Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2. Passed balls—Tate, Clements. Wild pitches—Bailey, Stemmeyer. Struck out—By Stemmeyer, 5; by Bailey, 1. Double plays—Morrill-Stemmeyer-Farrar. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Gaffney.

St. Louis Beats the Kanucks.

TORONTO, Ont., July 26.—The St.

UTIFUL BRUSSELS.

R. THOMAS AND PARTY IN
IUM'S FAIR CAPITAL.

nverse with a Flemish Rail-
nductor—Antwerp's Cathedral
ns' Masterpieces—On the Field
loo—Happy Belgians—A Chat
e Tree—America a Pretty Good
fter All.

July 11.—[Special Correspond-
pleasant little party of ten—
need a name, may be called the
as combination—left London via
Antwerp, Thursday evening,
hours by rail brought us to the
the much-dreaded channel was
e hours of night and sleep, and
from sickness. Friday morning
he first time on the Continent,
our luggage—that is what they
re—to a hotel, we took a street-
cathedral; and not a little fun
ing to make the conductor under-
we wanted to go. He could not
ther German or French, at least
f our party could speak, and of
nglish, French, and German. The
people joined in the laugh. He
—a mixture of everything used
on people. We shouted cathedral,
l, and at last cathedral, and then
d us. It is amusing to hear how
f us talk when not understood, a
pression being that the one ad-
ot hear. But we are learning that
t help the master.

a quaint old town or city of 200,-
ed its ancient greatness, I think,
rs ago. I have no books with me,
oted to get a Boediker's for this lit-
The cathedral is old—built in the
ntury—and is a fine specimen of
tecture. Its great size, its stone
assive columns look like anything
ch. The morning mass had not
we heard the great organ and ex-
ng. Antwerp is the land of Reu-
e city is aglow with his fame, and
t holds his two master-pieces, the
of the Cross" and the "Descent
os." The Royal Museum is filled
intings from many masters, only a
h we could study; but our first
ed us that we had never seen real

werp we came on the same even-
ois, the Capital of Belgium. It is
host beautiful of the cities on the
utside of Paris, and it is probably
such distinction. Like all these
is of solid stone, and the houses
r stories high—but it is a model of
appearance, the walls being white
ots being clean as a floor. A drive
ours saturday morning gave us a
f its public buildings, some of which
e. The "Court of Justice," built
ange of Government in 1832, is
et square and cost $15,000,000.
al here is old and very large, and
s are said to be the finest in the

afternoon we went by rail to the
on to Waterloo, and thence by
e field where Napoleon suffered
eat June 30, 1815. The day was
d from the high mound of ob-
e had a fine view of the fields upon
wo armies met, and we looked long
ace marked as the centre of the
re the French tried in vain to break
square" of the English.
ning we visited the public park
Sunday night of the people, rich and
ed by the hundreds and seated
e tables, drinking and smoking,
r to the music of a splendid or-
he Belgians are a fine-looking peo-
dress not unlike Americans, and
ene was quiet and orderly, with
ntoxication. Sunday—Sunday—we
o'clock to mass in the Cathedral—
e were many women and children,
irls, and a fair number of laboring-
e dress and appearance were be-
the evening concert. From the
e visited the gallery of Weirtz's
and this is the only place were they
s. Weirtz was a genius, and, as the
was "crazy." He refused to sell
s, or to paint for money, saying
was the murderer of art." He
t and not by art, and his produc-
rtainly wonderful. They rival, if
in some things excel, those of

ily interested in Belgium. It has
battle-ground of Europe, and I
to stay here and read Motley's
public" and Hugo's description of
Waterloo, but there is no time
The Kingdom of Belgium is very
r, only some 5,000,000 population
square mile. While nominally
and ruled by a King, it is in re-
free government, having its Up-
er House, or Congress and Senate,
ected by the people, and not un-
Government. Of course, the peo-
nally Catholic, but there is a lib-
and this is the case throughout
, and were in the ascendency till
versealousness for free schools
d defeat by the late reaction.
—we did not try to see *him*—is a
gu, and liked by his subjects. He
rested in the new scheme of col-
the Congo region of Africa, but
private fortune given over $6,-
support, and is now giving an-
0.

the residence of our Minister,
ert Tree of Chicago, Saturday
saw his accomplished son, but the
was not in and I had forgotten
f our hotel. We returned to
oo we found his card—he had
our place of stopping—and this
called and took me on a long
the city and the park, which for
eauty and great beech trees ex-
I have yet seen. The Judge
and after talking a few minutes
gn accent which one naturally
and talked in good Chicago Ea-
great interest over Chicago af-
daily brought us the latest Chi-
those of June 28—the first we
leaving New York, and we read
interest than only ourselves could
Indeed, I have almost doubted
read the English language since
gland, for I sought in vain to
about America, and, save the
rkets, would not have suspected
as such a country. The only
n items I saw in London papers
the *Mail Gazette* giving an account
ions and the fall of a platform
Fourth of July, by which some
illed and others injured.
are a great but a peculiar peo-
get my mind away from En-
even amid all these new sur-
er politics is in anything but a
ape. Not only is the sympathy
States against her in the present
ome rule for Ireland, but the
elgium, Holland, Germany, and
Ireland. Gladstone feels that,
of trial to rule that people by
ng should be done, and hence
home-rule scheme; but the po-
sed by the Conservative or Tory
is the entering wedge to secess-
memberment of the Empire,
ntensified by the old religious
ic and Protestant. The royal-
ressure of the conscience and
r nations, but they doggedly
Time will bring the solution.
avel and observation over here
his own country. America is
paradise. Good laborers here
tively happy Belgium get on an
s per day and hired girls $20 a
ree said today that he consid-
ge to be born in America, how-
that every week spent here im-
re and more with the greatness
own land. He thinks there is
r strikes and Socialism here,
py America, and that two
Chicago Anarchists should be
t sent to the penitentiary for

are all well, and tomorrow
rt for Cologne and the Rhine
any. H. W. THOMAS.

Washington Waifs.

D. C., July 26.—It is under-
omination of "Whig" Ewing
District-Attorney was favorably
he Judiciary Committee today.
ve to go on the calendar and
t may be several days before
nfirmed by the Senate.
day passed the House bill di-
missioner of Labor to make
s to convict labor.
s on the River and Harbor bill
ach an agreement and will so
espective Houses.

WASHINGTON PARK.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB RACES

TUESDAY, July 27th,

THE HOTEL RICHELIEU STAKES

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EXTRA DAY.

5 EXCITING RACES.

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Reserved Seats for Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen.

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Low Prices. Easy Payments.

A CONCERT GRAND PIANO BUT LITTLE used, suitable for concert or music-hall, will be sold at a special bargain. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SECOND-HAND UPright and square pianos, including many prominent makes, from $150 to $250; time payments if required; new pianos to rent. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

EMERSON UPRIGHT.
1 Weser upright.
1 Hallet & Davis upright.
Also several second-hand first-class make pianos to be closed out at once regardless of cost to make room for new stock. Easy terms, with small payment down. J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT at 188 and 190 State-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

WE HAVE SEVERAL SPLENDID SECOND-hand pianos which we offer at prices too low to make public. A large number of new and second-hand pianos to rent at lowest rates.
Call and see us before buying or renting elsewhere.
ROOT & SONS,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$25 WILL BUY A 7-STOP SECOND-HAND ORgan, in perfect order, at ROOT & SONS,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$120 BUYS A GOOD SECOND-HAND REED & Sons' piano, 7 oct., carved legs, all in fine condition. Cash only. ROOT & SONS,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call at or address F. S. W., 33 Van Buren-st.

CLOSING OUT OIL STOVES AT WHOLESALE prices. Now is the time to get bargains. MACLEAN & RETTRIDGE, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

THE COMPLETE AND ELEGANT TURKISHfixtures of a first-class basement house on one of the best avenues on the West Side for sale with desirable lease, to satisfy mortgage. Apply Room 13, 96 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAMER MANITOBA, NOW LYING at Detroit, and schooner A. C. MOREY, at Chicago, Ill. For particulars inquire of A. C. CHOSBY, 20 La Salle-st., or J. C. BUTLER, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—5,000 CHINA CASKS, TIERCES, AND hogsheads. Star Barrel & Box Co., corner Wabash-av. and Peck-court.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 21 and 90 West Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD CROWN SET WITH DIAMONDS belonging to a Knight Templar charm. Liberal reward will be paid upon its return to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., corner of Market and Randolph-sts.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as bookkeeper or general office work; city or country. Good references. N 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG man as stock keeper or at any other employment in a wholesale clothing or gents' furnishing house; experienced and best of references; speaks German and English. S. R., 338 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper and business man desires a position in a good house. Highest city references. Z 12, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAWYER'S OR MERchant's office; quiet, experienced, and reliable man with city reference; will be appreciated. H H 34, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office as stenographer; can furnish machine if desired. Z 5, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bricklayer; willing to do other work in connection with trade; choice. Z 34, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Swede; ten years' experience abroad and here; sober, reliable. Al references. Address A. CARLSON, Box 40, Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGRApher; operating and caligraph; salary no object. Address E 1, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED waitress. Best of references. Reason for leaving present place, family going to Europe. Address R 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 548 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. 188 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do housework. Good reference. Address 149 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or second work; will work for low wages. Call at 181 East Chicago-av., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL; housework; $4. 87 South Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SECond girl. City references. Call at 224 Elm-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as female's or children's nurse; also to ladies in confinement. Can give good references. Address MRS. C. MILES, 2010 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL 26 years of age as nurse or to assist in work round house; is a respectable American family. 379 West Indiana-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian female help apply at G. DUSKE'S Office, 156 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, well-trained servants of all nationalities for the North, South, and West Sides can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 12 Throop-st. Telephone 6496.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR companion to invalid lady; have had three years' experience as governess, eighteen months in German hospital; speak German and French; am a fine musician. Address for one week ELSE KUHN, 236 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG BOY QUICK, ACCURATE. with a good education, for office work. Give age and references. Z 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN CIGAR HOUSE; MUST furnish cash security. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELER TO sell silver-plated ware through the West. Only those having a trade need apply. Manhattan Silver Plate Co., 25 Johns-pl., N. Y.

WANTED—TRAVELING MAN FOR WISCONsin to handle hand-made hoods on commission. JOHN A. PEPPARD & CO.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY; MUST WRITE SHORTHAND and work in office. Reference. Address E 2, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—WOODTURNER; ONE WHO IS familiar with general turning in a sash and door factory. Address with reference, stating wages desired, Z 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TAXIDERMIST TO GO TO THE country. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER-CUTTER and striper; steady employment. J. L. RYAN & CO., 226 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN IN EASY CIRcumstances to handle a quick-selling invention which brings money quick without talking; this is not a cachpenny affair and is not intended for persons who are looking for work at low wages; a few dollars should investigate. Address

MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 YEARS to solicit orders on a staple article on salary. Room 11, 271 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN ARE OFFERED a specialty to take trade; liberal commissions. Call on all samples can be carried in one coat pocket, and the work done on trains between towns. Address or call on the Actna Life Insurance Corporation of Chicago, 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—PATENT-RIGHT MEN TO SELL territory and State rights of very valuable patent of rotating baby carriage; patent to revolutionize every other kind of baby carriage in the United States. Samples can be seen by addressing Box 289, West Office.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, WILLING to leave the city and locate in principal city in Western State, to supply goods we make for the trade and local or soaping route; will pay a salary and part of the profits to the right man; $150 cash required, secured by goods in your own hands. JOSIAH T. HAIR, Room 8, 106 Fifth-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED A SALESLADY FOR KID GLOVES; must be thoroughly competent in fitting gloves to hand. State salary to Z 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CORRESPONDENT CLERK—by prominent business house in this city; must be experienced and an expert. Address, stating experience, salary expected, and references, Z 15, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT WORK; STATE wages and experience. Must have good reference. Address in own hand Z 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK AND LAUNdress; also an experienced German nurse girl; at 2219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in small private family. Please call at 2462 Michigan-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Must give references. 599 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at once. Bring references. 551 Monroe-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY OPERATOR on Singer button-hole machine. 491 Division-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. CITY references. Inquire for MRS. SMITH, 436 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADIES AND GENtlemen to travel in the interest of education. 287 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY TO solicit orders in the city; salary paid. Room 11, 271 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN HONEST MAN MEANING BUSINESS CAN join me in manufacturing my secret here where there is a fortune this year; $300 spot cash required; very honorable. Address R 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR A dyer with small capital. The oldest and best established dye works in Springfield, Ill. Terms easy. Work plenty. MRS. JOHANNA FELDKAMP.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale and retail wine and liquor house; 8 years' standing; very desirable location in Chicago; a rare chance; selling on account of ill health. Address for particulars B P 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST SAMPLE-ROOM IN THE city. CLARKE & CO., Room 80, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MARKET AND grocery in best residence location on South Side; reason for selling, owner has other business to attend to; good established trade. Apply at Room 11, 123 La Salle-st.

GROCERY STORE—GOOD CLEAN STOCK, FINE business, good location; a real bargain. CLARKE & CO., Room 80, 161 La Salle-st.

GOOD POSITION AND SALARY FOR CANADIAN with $500; security for money. Address, for interview, Z 10, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOCAtion on West Side; doing a good cash business; running nine years by same proprietor; 17 tables, seating 70 at once; rare chance for genuine business for the big bargain; $300 down and balance on time. Box 280, Post Office.

TO RENT—HOTEL AT SOUTH CHICAGO—THE Ewing House, furnished; brick building, 30 rooms; can be filled with boarders; street cars and three railroads pass; rent low. D. S. TAYLOR,
Room 6, 121 La Salle-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!—I GUARANTEE to pay the highest cash prices for second-hand clothing. I will pay from $3 to $30 for overcoats; for suits, from $1 to $30; for coats and vests from $1 to $10. Call on me or send postal to 19 SAM. COHEN, State-st., corner Polk, and I will call. Give me a call and be convinced.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FINE MODERN HOUSES ON Prairie and Indiana-avs., 10 rooms each, and elegant flat on Eighteenth-st. WIRT D. WALKER,
99 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK FOR AUGUST, SEPtember, and October, a fully furnished house of eight rooms, near the depot; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLAT AT 913 MONROEst., with furnace and all improvements, large lot and plenty of light. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—FLAT, 497 WEST MADISON-ST., 7 rooms, all improvements; good location for Dentist. R. H. BULKLEY, 495 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, NEAR CORner Ohio and State-sts.; 6 rooms; light, range, new paper. Room 75, 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 1836 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED rooms $2 to $3 weekly; light housekeeping permitted.

TO RENT—503 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF TWO large, light, pleasant rooms, newly furnished, suitable for three or four gentlemen or gentleman and wife; stationary washstand in each room; bath.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT alcove; also front parlor. 204 Erie-st., near La Salle-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, NICELY furnished; also large and small rooms. 245 East Ohio-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE FRONT ROOMS, FURnished; modern improvements. 96 Ogden-av., corner of Madison-st. Prices moderate; none but first-class parties need apply. Inquire at Flat 6.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—242 EAST LAKE-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST. bridge, store and basement over 60 feet deep. Also the second-story of same, running through to South Water-st., 120 feet deep, with entrance on both Lake and South Water-sts. Will be rented together or separately. Inquire at 205 South Water-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT — TWO GOOD STORES AND TWO lofts, well lighted, with or without power. Inquire of E. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS, 220 to 222 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—MAKE AN OFFER—STORES, 1, 122 and 124 Quincy-st., near Fifth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL LIGHTED OFFICES near Board of Trade, with steam heat and good elevators: $12.

C. L. JENKS, 125 Van Buren-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFTS WITH POWER: ALSO stores and basements, at 304 and 308 Dearborn. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPACE FOR CLOAK, SHAWL, SUIT, Jersey, and fur department can now be secured for Spring. 103 State-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND freight elevator—Third floor, 50x80, with light on three sides, and third floor, 25x50, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only purely mercantile loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time each payment reducing the interest in proportion. Our loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults in the old Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5.

ALL CASH—CASH—ANY AMOUNT TO LOA NON furniture, pianos (warehouse receipts), without removal; low rates; strictly confidential; no publicity; fair and square dealing and money can be paid back in installments. 153 Clark-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, & bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in small amounts; no publicity.

D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONSELLY & CO. Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison-place.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; no fordrife; watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—(OVER 2 YEARS OLD) or no assessment companies; same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 108 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY at lowest building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Clark-st. lots for sale. WALTER BUTLER,
94 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate. In sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 7% per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 40 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, 162 East Randolph-

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. D. Armour's condition is improving.

E. F. Dodge, General Freight Agent St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Lieut. William Smith, U. S. N.; C. Paul Bertrand, Paris; and George H. Lothrop, Detroit, are at the Palmer.

E. A. Sniveley, Springfield, Ill., and C. W. Smith, Vice-President Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Prof. Henry Splitdorf, who aided Prof. Morse in the construction of his early electrical apparatus, passed through this city yesterday on his way from the Milwaukee Sängerfest to his home in the East.

IN GENERAL.

Gen. Lieb says from what can now be determined the school census will give the city a population of at least 690,000.

THE TRIBUNE has received from J. C. French, Esq., of the firm of Sampson & French, Storm Lake, Ia., $5 for the Lakeside Sanitarium for Children.

County-Attorney Law and County-Agent O'Brien deny that there is anything in the report that they will not be reélected owing to the ill-will of some of the Commissioners.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 75°; 9 a.m., 74°; 10 a. m., 74°; 11 a. m., 74°; 12 m., 73°; 1 p. m., 75°; 3 p. m., 74°; 6 p. m., 73°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.36; 6 p. m., 29.30.

The published figures of part of the Hyde Park assessment would lead the public to believe that the valuation of the Pullman Company was $48,000 only. Those said figures were for personal property alone, the real estate owned by the company being valued at $414,000 additional.

Michael Pura, 38 years of age, married and living at No. 570 West Taylor street, while working on Huck's malt-house at Eighteenth and Canal streets yesterday, fell a distance of eighty feet. He was killed instantly. A wife and four children are left in poor circumstances.

The West Park Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. A communication from John Oliver called the board's attention to the fast driving on the boulevards after 6 o'clock. The President was directed to keep mounted police on the boulevards till 8:30 o'clock in the evening.

The amount of property stolen from Mrs. Jaynes near the Leland Hotel Sunday evening was greatly exaggerated. Mr. Jaynes says that he thinks the diamonds and jewelry in his wife's handbag were worth about $400, and the purse inside contained $485 in money. No arrests have been made.

Special-Agent Crowley is in receipt of a letter from Civil-Service Commissioner Charles Lyman notifying him to prepare his local board for an examination to be held here Aug. 5 for assistant examiners in the Patent-Office. Applications for examination will be sent to Washington. One of the General Board of Civil-Service Commissioners will be here at that time.

The second annual reunion of the Battery A, C. L. A. Association, will be held at D Battery Armory Wednesday evening, July 28. The weather being favorable a short ride will be taken on the lake during the afternoon. The evening will be devoted to the business meeting, followed by a banquet. A considerable number of old members are expected from the various quarters of the Union.

Mrs. Ella Thomas, a restaurant employé, stabbed her sister, Mrs. Kate Kearney, early last evening, at their home, No. 99 South Clinton street. Mrs. Kearney was at home when her sister came in with Kate's husband, James Kearney. The two women quarreled concerning some remarks Kearney had heard about his wife. Kate threw a beer glass at Ella, and the latter picked up an open pen-knife and buried it at her sister, the blade entering her neck just above the right shoulder. The woman will recover. Mrs. Thomas was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

In the case of Albert H. Cook, who was found dead in his bed at No. 165 South Green street, there was no direct evidence before the Coroner yesterday showing how he came to his death. It was stated by one witness that Cook had been heard to complain of pains over the heart, and the Coroner brought in a verdict of death from heart-disease. Charles A. Cook, a son, who is a freight-house foreman in this city, said his father was a railroad detective, and for some time had been a policeman, a marshal, and a Deputy Sheriff in Bloomington.

The bark Hyderbad, 1,119 tons measurement, David Malcom, master, sailed from Yokohama June 7 with a cargo of 1,200 tons of tea for Chicago, New York, and other Eastern points. She arrived in San Francisco July 12, and the cargo of tea was forwarded via the Central and Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads in four solid trains of twenty cars each, the last train arriving in Chicago last Saturday, making San Francisco to Chicago in thirteen days and the total distance, Yokohama to Chicago, in forty-seven days.

Owing to the stiffness of the breeze yesterday the Favorite, which was advertised to make a morning and afternoon trip for the benefit of sick babies, did not sail. This morning, if the weather is sufficiently mild, one trip will be made at 9:30, returning at 12, and another at 2:30, returning at 5. The hospital pier having been partly demolished by the storms of last winter, and subsequently cut into by the new breakwater built to protect the Lake-Shore drive, the present intention is to take trips in various directions about the lake. Some days the sail will be confined to the safe limits of the basin. The number of passengers allowed will be fifty children and their mothers or nurses.

A largely-attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Irish Societies having in charge the arrangements for the demonstration and picnic to be held at Orden's Grove Aug. 14 next was held at McCoy's Hotel last evening. The sub-committees made reports, showing the arrangements to be nearly completed to make the demonstration and picnic a success. Besides Michael Davitt, distinguished American orators have promised to be present. The display of fireworks, it is promised, will surpass that of any previous year. Large delegations from Milwaukee, Racine, and Detroit are coming and will be escorted to the grounds by the Clan-na-Gael Guards and Hibernian Rifles. Fine concert music will be given during the day and evening by one of the best bands in the city. The committee adjourned to the same place next Monday evening.

Jacob S. Ebertshauser yesterday began suit against ex-Ald. Adam Meyer of the Fifteenth Ward claiming $10,000 damages for trespass. The plaintiff's friends allege that Meyer, not long ago, got the names of several of his neighbors to a petition to remove a frame house to the rear of his lot. Learning, after the petition was filed at the City-Hall, that Meyer intended to put the house on the front part of the lot the neighbors signed a remonstrance and were assured that the permit would not be issued, but it was granted nevertheless. Ebertshauser, who had taken an interest in the matter, made an affidavit, it is said, that worked so upon the feelings of Ald. Meyer that he stated among the neighbors that Ebertshauser had perjured himself. Ebertshauser's suit is based on these alleged assertions of Meyer about the oath.

The proposed widening and paving of Stewart avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-ninth street, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came before the Council Committee on Railroads. Ald. Sheridan and Tiedemann appeared for the brewer Gottfried, who wants the opening extended to Twenty-second street and $175,000 for his brewery. The company now offers to acquire sufficient property along the east side of the avenue and lay out and pave a thirty-three footwide street to be donated to the city, the improvement to extend to Twenty-third street. Ald. Sheridan demanded that the street should be laid out, if at all, to Twenty-second street, and would prefer the railroad to pave eighteen feet between its tracks over which people could drive in preference to the new street, which would end at Twenty-third. It was decided to send the proposition of the company to the Law Department for the preparation of an ordinance, after which the matter would be fully considered by the committee.

Lizzie Wier, a pretty Danish girl 18 years old, lies on a mattress at the Armory Police Station carefully attended by the matron. Yesterday afternoon she was taken from the lake at the foot of Twelfth street nearly insensible. She had plunged into the lake intending to take her life and was saved by a citizen who had watched her strange actions. She was taken home by her mother last night. She lives at No. 494 Milwaukee avenue. A love affair was the cause of the attempt.

The County Board and the Fall Election.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday. Chairman Klehm called attention to the law which provides for the fixing of polling-places, dividing election districts, and appointing judges for the November election in the county towns except Lake, and announced that the work had to be done during July. The Committee on Public Service was directed to prepare a report on the matter, and the board will meet Saturday to act on it.

When the report of the Committee on Charities was read Hemmelgarn objected to the payment of the bill of Manfield & Nickerson for $1,517 for flour furnished to the Infirmary, the price paid being $4.60 and $4.75 per barrel, while Hemmelgarn claimed it could be bought for $3.25 and $3.50. The bill was allowed, however. Hemmelgarn again objected to the payment of the bill of the Joint Committee on Buildings and Charities for $4,233, in which was included the building of a new barn at the Infirmary. He thought that the barn was not needed. Wyes and other Commissioners explained that it was urgently required, and the bill was allowed. The total amount of bills allowed was $56,697.

Cook County Republican Club.

An adjourned meeting of the Cook County Republican Club was held yesterday afternoon, Vice-President J. Frank Aldrich in the chair. The committee appointed to select members of the Finance and Membership Committees reported the following names, which were unanimously accepted:

Finance Committee—J. L. Woodward, O. S. A. Sprague, Moris Seiz, John R. Bensley.

Committee on Membership—H. Sheldan, W. S. Kaufman, Fred A. Herring, J. W. Fernauld, James Ayars, Hermann Plaute, C. G. Wicker.

One vacancy on each committee will be filled at next meeting. Philip Lee intimated his resignation as Recording Secretary, and John L. Pearson of the Eleventh Ward was unanimously elected in his place.

The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company's Yearly Report.

The annual meeting of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company was held yesterday. The reports of the officers of the company show a successful and profitable year's business and an increase in volume of 35 per cent over that of the previous year. The product of iron and steel in its different forms was 727,397 tons, as follows: Tons of pig-metal made, 244,594; tons of steel rails made, 193,270; tons of merchant iron and steel, including nails, 56,051; tons of steel ingots, pail-plate, slabs, and special steel, 233,482. Among the materials purchased and used during the past year are reported: Tons of iron-ore, 370,000; coke, 285,000; coal, 191,500; limestone, 85,500, spiegeleisen, 20,500; wrought scrap iron and old iron rails, 35,500. The gross earnings for the year are $8,939,531. The directors elected for the ensuing year are Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Orrin W. Potter, Chicago; and Richard C. Hannah, Chicago. The officers elected are; Orrin W. Potter, President and Treasurer; Nathaniel Thayer, Vice-President; Richard C. Hannah, Secretary; William H. Hannah, Assistant Secretary. Officers appointed by the Board of Directors are: John C. Paxton, General Manager, Chicago; William La Potten, Superintendent, Chicago; Edward C. Potter, Superintendent, South Chicago; Francis Hinton, Manager, Milwaukee; William B. Parkes, Superintendent, Milwaukee.

No Hurry About Accepting the Tunnel Ordinance.

"Are you going to accept the tunnel ordinance?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to President Yerkes yesterday.

"There is no hurry about accepting it," he replied. "If you read it you will find that we have three months in which to make up our minds. It seems as though everything has been done to make the terms so onerous as to preclude the North Side Street Railroad Company from taking it. They have to pay the whole bill, while others more than share the benefits along with them."

"Don't you think the tunnel was worth something?"

"How much has it been worth to the city? They say they spent $600,000 on it. When they did so they thought it was going to be a great benefit to the North Side residents, but it never has been. The tunnel has really been a disgrace to the city. It was foul and nasty and kept in such a condition as to preclude the North Side people from using it to any extent. The fact is, the residents of the North Side have always been in such a position that their interests could not be utilized as that of the South Side, and if the railroad company fails to accept this ordinance they will be left in the same condition still. The whole matter resolves itself into one question: Will the railroad company show enough liberality to change this condition of affairs? Two bridges and the tunnel put in such condition that it will be valuable is what is required of them. It is not difficult to determine whether it is fair to insist that they should do all this work, nor will it be to settle whether the company will accept the ordinance or not. At the next meeting of the Board of Directors the matter will be brought before them and it will then be determined what to do."

The Bills of Drs. Murphy and Lee Against the City.

The Finance Committee spent several hours yesterday in considering the bills presented by the County Hospital physicians for attending the policemen wounded in the haymarket riot. The bill of Dr. Lee was $2,881, of which $461 was for attendance at the hospital and $2,420 at the homes of the wounded men; Dr. Murphy presented a bill for $5,652, $2,200 of which was for attendance at the hospital and the balance for treatment at the homes of the victims. About $1,100 of this was for hiring hansoms to make his visits. Other miscellaneous bills presented amounted to $995, a total of $9,528, which the city is asked to pay. An opinion was read from the Corporation Counsel that the city was not liable, and that if the Controller paid them, even under an order of the Council, he would be personally responsible for the amount and could be compelled to such repayment by any citizen bringing suit. He thought if the amount was donated by the city it might stand. It was decided to place the bills on file, which is the practical manner of killing them in committee.

Mysterious Assault Upon a Mail-Carrier.

Philip Schmidt, a mail-carrier residing at No. 200 Mohawk street, was perhaps fatally injured in a fight early yesterday morning at the corner of North avenue and Huribut street. The affair is shrouded somewhat in mystery. Two policemen from Western avenue heard the shouts and blows a block away, and when they reached the scene found Schmidt lying in the walk bleeding profusely, while two young men, known as Matthias Hippert and Joseph Schleimer were attempting to run. They were arrested and locked up. Schmidt was conveyed to his home and it was then found that he had been stabbed in the breast and struck on the head with some sharp instrument, the point of which slightly penetrated the skull. Hippert was also badly used up, his face having been pounded almost beyond recognition. Schleimer and Hippert were arraigned before Justice Kersten yesterday morning and placed under $800 bonds.

The Situation in Lake and Packers' Town

The Town of Lake yesterday was as quiet as Sunday. There were no crowds around the main line of the Lake Shore Road, and what few guards there were had a comparatively easy time. The Pinkerton men against whom the citizens of the Town of Lake in mass-meeting assembled raised a vigorous protest were withdrawn from the force in town, this result being reached by the action of the Board of Trustees. In regard to the trouble between the packers and their employés, no visible step has been taken by either side. The men think Sept. 1 is the date fixed by their employers, and will wait and see what the next move of the latter will be. No unusual demonstration was indulged in yesterday in Packers' Town.

The Shooting of Old Man Bucher.

The trial of Melvin Tallman and Freeman Cannift proceeded yesterday before Judge Garnett. About 4 o'clock the morning of July 7 Alexander Bucher, an old man employed as night watch in the vacant premises at No. 1705 Michigan avenue, was shot. Yielding to the importunities of the detectives Bucher accused Melvin Tallman, the husband of his step-niece. Some clothing, known to have been stolen from No. 1735 Michigan avenue, was found upon the persons of Tallman and his lodger, Cannift. Both men were arrested and indicted. They testified that they purchased the goods from old Bucher. Mrs. Tallman, young, pretty, and neatly attired, charged her uncle with betraying her some months ago in St. Louis. While listening to the testimony during the forenoon Mrs. Tallman had been reading a letter which she afterward tore to pieces and threw into the spittoon. During the noon hour Judge Longnecker, the State's counsel, rescued these fragments and pasted them together. They formed a letter written by Mrs. Tallman to a young man making some savory disclosures as to herself.

The Union Carpenters Continue Their Assaults.

More trouble occurred in the southern part of the city yesterday morning between union carpenters and men working ten hours. This time the scene of conflict was near the Lake-Front, a number of men working on Lake avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, and others working on Groveland avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, being severely handled and driven from their jobs.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park—The Cable Railway Extension.

The Village Board of Trustees met yesterday. At the last meeting of the trustees the Superintendent of Public Works was instructed to report upon the needs of water-pipe in Grand Crossing. Accordingly that official recommended that a ten-inch pipe be laid in Seventy-sixth street from Cottage Grove avenue to Drexel avenue immediately, and as soon as necessary to extend the pipe east toward South Chicago avenue and there connect with the main in that street. An ordinance was engrossed providing for the pipe in Seventy-sixth street, as recommended.

The Commissioners' estimate on the cost of a water-pipe in Lake avenue, from the city limits to Fortieth street, was $735, and an ordinance for the improvement was ordered drawn. A petition was read by the Clerk asking that Sixty-seventh street be improved from Cottage Grove avenue to Stony Island avenue, which was granted and an ordinance engrossed for the same. The Superintendent of Public Works presented plans for a shore protection of the new water works-tunnel, which were accepted by the board and the Superintendent was ordered to receive bids for the work.

The ordinance providing for the annual appropriation—$200,986—was passed.

Superintendent of Public Works Powell and Superintendent of Water Pipes Wallace were instructed to make plans and report to the board a list of streets wherein water pipe is now needed and streets wherein pipe will be needed shortly. The Captain of Police was instructed to close all saloons Aug. 1 whose proprietors are unable to show the Controller's receipt for their license installment.

In presenting his report of expenditures in the various departments of the village for the quarter ending June 30, the Controller stated that the annual appropriation for the police department was $75,312 and the quarterly expenses $25,571, leaving but $49,741 in the fund. This allows $5,526 monthly, while the salary appropriation alone is $5,880. The drain upon the lighting fund has been large also.

An ordinance was presented by the Chicago City Railway Company, asking for a right of way for the extension of the company's cable system into Hyde Park centre. The ordinance provides that permission is granted to the company to lay down, operate, and maintain a double-track cable street railway along Cottage Grove avenue from the north line of the village to Sixty-seventh street, and on Fifty-fifth street from Cottage Grove avenue to Lake avenue. The company will occupy the centre sixteen feet of the street and keep it in repair. The village reserves the right to put in sewerage, gas, water, or other improvements which may be necessary and required at any place in said streets and avenues. The company to be complete and put in operation the railways within eighteen months after the passage of the ordinance and the completion of sewers on the routes named. The rate of fare cannot exceed five cents for one trip or part of trip either way, and a discount is offered where commutation tickets are purchased. The company is to operate cars between Thirty-ninth street and Lake avenue and between Thirty-ninth street and Sixty-seventh street at intervals of not more than ten minutes from 6:30 a. m. to 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., and at other hours at intervals of not more than thirty minutes from 6 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m. The company will remove the dummy tracks now operated within thirty days after the completion and operation of the cable railway.

The officials of the company stated that the extension as contemplated would cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and that the new road would be completed and in operation on or before Aug. 1, 1887.

The board adjourned for one week.

Jefferson.

Sunday Herman Juhl and Chris Matson, with two young women, came up the North Branch in a row-boat, landing at Sharpshooters' Park. They disposed themselves for a picnic, when Mrs. Wellentine, wife of the park watchman, told them they must leave, as no trespassing was allowed. They withdrew and got out upon Belmont avenue, when Watchman Wellentine rushed up, asking them what they said to his wife, at the same time encouraging his four dogs to set upon the party. Wellentine seized Juhl by the throat and a scuffle ensued, in which Juhl was badly pounded. Officer Diehl arrested both parties, and a hearing was had yesterday morning before Justice Michaud. Juhl was discharged and the case dismissed at Wellentine's costs.

Justice Michaud yesterday fined Frank J. Halldtaher $25 for carrying concealed weapons, and held him in $500 till Saturday morning on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Halldtaher came out to the Bohemian picnic, bringing with him a revolver and steel knuckles. He shot Joseph Mrazs of No. 500 South Union street through the leg and took off the ear of Frank Pinket of No. 105 Taylor street. A number of others were slightly scratched by stray bullets. The crowd soon got the better of Halldtaher and would undoubtedly have killed and pounded him to death had not Jacob Spikings rescued him and took him off the grounds. Halldtaher is 23 years old, married, and lives at No. 170 Ewing street.

A crowd of boys tried their luck at the wheel of fortune, and, failing to win, began a simultaneous attack on the high-priest of fortune who was running the wheel. Lieut. Sweetser interfered in time to prevent any injuries to life or limb.

Lake.

James Headland, the tankman who was injured in the explosion at Armour & Co.'s butterine factory Sunday morning, lies in a precarious condition at his home at Thirty-seventh and Dashiel streets.

The barbers throughout the town have a movement on foot to close up the shops Sunday morning. Petitions are in circulation asking for the passage of an ordinance imposing a penalty of $50 for opening Sunday. The movement is started by the journeymen, and the employers want to keep open until midnight Saturday if it goes into effect, instead of closing at 10 o'clock as at present.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday it was decided not to allow Lake licenses to Chicago plumbers or sewer-builders.

Police Officer Lemmens, who was shot Sunday morning by a New City Socialist, lies in a critical condition at his home in the New City. Jacob Steffin, Fred Gautz, and Albert Allen, who were arrested Sunday morning, were arraigned before Justice Tearney yesterday on a charge of assault with attempt to commit murder. "A squeal" was made by one of the parties, who said Gautz was the man who fired the shot. The case was continued for ten days. Allen was released on $2,000 bail, Steffin on $1,000, and Gautz was held without bail.

Arrested for Arson.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—William Hewitt was arrested today for arson. He met Policeman George Lee last night and told him he had been paid $100 to fire the store of Kyle & Reed, hatters on Calhoun street, and offered Lee $50 if he would help him. Lee consented, but at once notified the Chief of Police. Hewitt and Lee entered the store, and Hewitt proceeded to saturate part of the store with coal-oil and then put a lighted candle in a hat box, and, on coming out, fell right into the hands of the police and is now in jail. Reed, who he claims paid him the money, was arrested in Chicago today at a Madison street hotel, and will be brought here tomorrow by Chief Diehl.

A Michigan Inter-Family Disturbance.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 26.—Saturday afternoon while returning home from St. Charles John and Hugh O'Hair, who were both drunk, got into a fight with Oliver and Andrew Roseorans. The Roseorans brothers pounded the O'Hairs with clubs, and kicked them vigorously. The report of the disturbance brought a deputy sheriff, who found both men badly injured. Hugh O'Hair died yesterday. Both the Roseorans brothers were arrested today.

Got Him sure.

Minneapolis Tribune: A Philadelphia girl recently married a legless man. When she asks for a new bonnet he can't kick.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

THE "BIG FOUR" INSURANCE POOL AN ILLEGAL COMBINATION.

What a Master in Chancery Thinks of the Insurance Agents Who Conspired to Freeze Out Legitimate Competition—Three Important Decisions by the Treasury Department—All Sail Craft Must Carry the Regulation Lights—Grain Freights Dull—Around the Lakes.

An important legal opinion that will interest marine insurance men was sent to the Circuit Court Judges yesterday by Henry Waller, Master in Chancery. The opinion relates to pooling combinations in general and the "Big Four" marine insurance pool in particular. The latter, it will be remembered, was organized at Chicago early in the season of 1883 and was composed of the Chicago representatives of the Continental, Union of Philadelphia, Thames & Mersey, and State of Pennsylvania. The details of the agreement by which the pool was formed have already been published. The parties to the agreement were John Prindiville, Atkins & Beckwith, Keith & Carr, and Crosby & Gunning. It was a pooling of agents' commissions rather than a combination of companies, and the object was to obtain control of the cargo insurance business at this port. Prindiville was authorized to contract for insurance with shippers, and he succeeded in tying up the bulk of the business transacted that year. The agreement was that the four agencies should pool their earnings and share equally. The scheme was successful for a short time, but at the expiration of three months Prindiville and Atkins & Beckwith ignored the contract and refused to make any further division of commissions. Having possession of the contracts with shippers they had the bulge, and continued to hold it throughout the remainder of the season. Crosby & Gunning and Keith & Carr, after trying in vain to get their shares of the profits, brought suit in the Circuit Court to force an accounting. The defendants responded to the petition, denying many of the salient points and putting forth the plea that the pool itself was illegal. The plaintiffs filed their exceptions to the answer and all of the papers in the case were referred to the Master in Chancery. In the meantime the plaintiffs took the case before the Directors of the Board of Trade, but it was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The master's report recommends that the exceptions to the answer of defendants be overruled, and at the same time severely arraigns all persons concerned in the pool. In summing up the case the master pronounces the combination a bold scheme to place under the practical management of one man a capital of $11,275,665, and fix the rate of insurance on freight at 75 cents per $100. It was, in fact, a combination to prevent competition and control the market. If the scheme had been successful in controlling the market it would have undoubtedly resulted in immense returns to these agents. But, says the report, the market could not endure the pressure, and the scheme broke down. In concluding his report the master takes a vigorous crack at pooling combinations in the following language: "Such being the essence, purpose, and effect of the agreement, there can, in my opinion, be no doubt as to its illegality. Insurance upon the transportation of the great products of the country is a matter of public concern involving the interests of the whole population. The law so regards it, and all agreements designed to destroy or reduce competition is declared void."

Three Important Decisions.

At the time the yacht Josie was sunk by the Gazelle attention was called to the fact that nearly all of the small sail craft engaged in taking out pleasure parties from the lake-front were violating the regulations in regard to signal lights. The Custom-House Inspectors looked into the matter and were of the opinion that they had no jurisdiction owing to the fact that with few exceptions the boats complained of were of less than five tons burden and consequently were not enrolled. The Treasury Department was asked for an official interpretation of the law, and yesterday replied that under Sec. 3 every species of craft capable of being used for transportation on water is a vessel, and the penalty applies to all sail vessels. Acting under this instruction Collector Seeberger ordered his subordinates to see that the law is fully complied with. Hereafter all sail craft not fitted out with red and green side-lights will be compelled to pay a fine of $200.

Recently the tug A. B. Ward brought ten persons ashore from the water-works crib. They had gone out there on a pleasure steamer and had been left. No charge was made, but for his act of kindness Capt. Tyrrell was reported to Collector Seeberger and notified that he must pay a fine of $500 and a penalty tax of $10 for each passenger carried. An appeal was taken to the Treasury Department and a decision was received yesterday to the effect that under the circumstances the penalty would not be enforced.

July 10 the schr Delos De wolf was reported by the Custom-House officers for not having her official number and registered tonnage carved on the main beam as required by law. In extenuation the master of the vessel claimed that she had been rebuilt so as to require remeasurement, and before the work was completed the vessel left Chicago, her master fearing that he might be hurried or otherwise badly damaged by strikers. Yesterday the Collector received instructions from Washington to let the vessel go without exacting penalty.

Freights and Charters,

The usual Monday dullness characterized the market for lake grain freights yesterday. There was a fair supply of tonnage ready to load, but shippers did not want to pay the rates quoted at the close of last week. Carriers were asking 3½ cents for wheat and 3 cents for corn to Buffalo. But three charters were reported for that port. These were made after the close of 'Change. Agents claim the rates were not shaded. The rate on corn to Georgian Bay was 3 cents. As an illustration of the attitude of carriers, the prop S. C. Hall and consorts refused to accept lower grain freights, and the Hall was chartered to take a load of lumber from Bay de Noquette to Cleveland, while her consorts, the barges Sam Flint, Groton, and Johnson, load ore at Escanaba for Ohio ports at $1. The following grain charters were reported:

To Buffalo—	*No. bu.*
Prop Commodore, wheat	50,000
Prop John B. Lyon, wheat	75,000
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, wheat	64,000
Schr George M. Case, corn	24,000
To Midland—	
Schr York State, corn	19,000
Schr City of Green Bay, corn	24,000
Schr John Miner, corn	20,000
Schr Waukesha, corn	20,000
Total	296,000

Around the Lakes.

Duluth, Minn., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—St. Paul and India, Buffalo, merchandise; Duluth, Chicago, merchandise. Cleared—Duluth, Chicago, merchandise; Wisconsin, Sarnia, flour; Idaho and St. Paul, Buffalo, wheat.

Ward's Line took 80,000 bu of wheat today at 3½c, and one small lot at 4c. Agents are holding for 3½c, but line boats are taking all that is offered at 3½c. One broker says he will get 3¾c before the week is out.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26.—Coal freights were quiet, rates to Chicago and Milwaukee were firm at 60 cents. Very little tonnage was offered for those ports. Some of the standard Lake Michigan coal charters never to make short trips while grain freights at the head of this lake are tempting. The stmr Tecumseh was chartered for coal to Chicago at 60 cents. The stmr George T. Hope loads coal for Duluth. The schr Our Son goes to Erie to load coal for Escanaba. The schrs Homer, Ellen Spry, and M. Stalker go light to Sandusky, where they have been engaged for wheat, and the barges Stevenson and Uranus, due tomorrow from Sandusky, will return there for similar cargoes. The Houghton also brings back wheat.

Canal freights took a big jump upward. In the morning boats were holding off for 5 cents on wheat, and just before noon a few loads were taken at 4¾ cents. More capacity was wanted, however, and after noon several shippers paid 5 cents to New York. The rate on corn closed at 4¼ cents. The advance to 5 cents has been more rapid than had been expected. A number of forwarders who have taken grain to arrive were badly bitten in consequence. Arrived—China, Duluth, wheat, etc.; Northerner, Detroit, wheat; Our Son, Chicago, wheat; Homer, Chicago, corn; G. G. Houghton, corn. Cleared—W. A. Avery, Duluth, coal; H. A. Hawgood, Duluth, coal; Blazing Star, Chicago.

Cleveland, O., July 26.—[Special.]—The demand for tonnage was as brisk as during the last days of last week. Both coal and ore shippers were in want of vessels, but in most cases agents had nothing to offer. One cause for the scarcity of craft has been the close adherence of some vessels to last winter's contract. Engagements—Schr Jura, coal, Toledo to Marquette, on private terms; same vessel, ore, Marquette to Cleveland at $1.55; schr Anna F. Grover, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, at $1.55; schr Melvin S. Bacon, ore, Two Harbors to Cleveland, on private terms.

Cheboygan, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—The schr James F. Joy is here leaking badly. Several men were shipped to assist the crew in pumping the vessel, which is bound up with coal. She will probably keep in under sail.

Lorain, O., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—J. R. Pelton, Buffalo, coal. Cleared—Polynesia, Duluth, coal; Magnetic, Marquette, light.

The schr J. R. Pelton ran for mainmast in a gale at the lower end of the lake. The tug Chamberlain will tow her to Huron, where she is to unload her coal.

Vessel Movements.

Ashland, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—L. W. Drake, loading lumber for Chicago. Cleared—Cormorant, Ogarita, Coyne, ore, Chicago; City of Cleveland, A. Cobb, Superior, Sandusky, ore, Cleveland.

Collingwood, Ont., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Imperial, Chicago, corn. Fine weather; light northwest wind.

Frankfort, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—A very thick fog hangs over the lake. The schrs Amazon, J. Taylor, J. B. Primo, and John Mee are in port. All except the Mee will leave as soon as the fog lifts.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—W. A. Haskell. Sailed—Oneida.

Port Huron, Mich., July 26.—Up—Vanderbilt, 1:35 a. m.; J. P. Donaldson and consorts, 4; H. C. Richards, E. Gerloch, 7; May Camden, Burt Ishpeming, 8; D. W. Rust and consorts, 10; Vickery, 11. Down—Albany, 1 a. m.; Nahant, 4; Progress, 5; D. Richmond, 6; New Orleans, 7; S. Chamberlain, J. Martin, H. J. Webb, 9:20; C. F. Curtiss and barges, P. M. Rogers, 10:30.

Down—Nyack, 12:30 p. m.; Ballentine, Northwest, 1:35; James Reed, Consuelo, 2:30; Cuba No. 2, 3:30; Arctic, 6; Enterprise and consorts, 6:30. Up—Consuelo, 12:30 p. m.; J. N. K. Fairbank, B. F. Bruce, L. Hanna, 1; City of Concord and consort, 2; John Kelderhouse, 4; Pacific, 6.

Escanaba, Mich., July 26.—Arrived—Leland, Massachusetts, Inter-Ocean, J. B. Kitchen. Departed—Havana, Merrimac, Monohansett, H. R. Pickands, Leland, Massachusetts, Inter-Ocean, Helena, Genoa, Metacomet, J. B. Kitchen. Wind south, light; weather clear.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 26.—Up—Jessie Scarth, Kingston to Chicago, light; Nipigon and three barges, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal. Down—W. H. Rounds, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Arthur, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Nassau, Chicago to Kingston, corn; F. D. Barker, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Maggie McIlas, Ludington to Kingston, timber; D. Corvin and two barges, Cheboygan to Kingston, timber; W. L. Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Wind southwesterly, light.

Detroit, Mich., July 26.—Up—Reed Case, 3:20 a. m; Conestoga, 3:30; R. B. Hayes, C. C. Barnes, 7; Pacific, 9; Portage, 1:10 p. m.; Alaska, 4:30; Belle Branscom, 5. Down—F. C. Leighton, Champion, E. P. Bean, Brooklyn, 6 a. m.; Milwaukee, 7:10; Syracuse, 7:40; Iona, Richmond, Progress, 11; Nahant, 12 m.; Orleans, 3 p. m.; Iron Duke and consort, 4:30.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., July 26.—[Special.]—Up—Jessie Scarth, Kingston to Chicago, light; Nipigon, Kingston to Chicago, light; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Calvin and barges, Cheboygan to Kingston, timber; W. R. Linn and barges, Cheboygan to Kingston, timber; Arthur, Chicago to Oswego, corn. Light southwesterly wind.

Midland, Ont., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Penokee, Mediator, Lottie Wolfe, A. Mosher, and Lotus, Chicago, grain. Departures—Penokee, Mediator, Lottie Wolfe, A. Mosher, and Lotus, Chicago, light.

Kingston, Ont., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrivals—John Magee, Chicago, corn; J. B. Noyes, Chicago, corn; California, Chicago, corn; Lincoln, Chicago, corn. Cleared—Nipigon, Chicago, light.

Hancock, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—Cleared—Fountain City, Buffalo. Wind east, light; weather close.

Cheboygan, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Col. Ellsworth, Ada Medora, Isaac May and barges. Departed—Lawrence. Weather thick; northeast wind, stiff.

Washburn, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Clyde and India, Buffalo, merchandise. Cleared—City of Duluth and India, Duluth.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrivals—William Edwards, Golden Age, W. H. Barnum, Unadilla, coal. Sailed—J. H. Prentiss, Goshawk, and Shawnee, Escanaba.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 26.—Down—B. W. Blanchard, Sligo, 2:15 p. m.; Republic, James Couch, Grace Holland, 4; Constitution, Conquest, 7; James Pickands, Wayne, 7:50. Up—C. H. Baldwin, Albany, India, Grace Whitney, Dearborn, 6:55 a. m.; George Stone and barges, David Dows, 8:45; Japan, 12:25 p. m.; Joseph L. Hurd, Calumet, Ironton, P. B. Locke, 3:15; Arizona, J. W. Wescott, Iroquois, O'Neil, William Drake, 5:30; Frank E. Hodge, 6:30; Egyptian and two consorts, 8:15. Weather foggy.

Manistique City, Mich., July 26.—Down—Mary D. Ayer, 10:30 a. m.; Queen of the West, D. R. Van Allen, 11; New York, 2 p. m.; Conemaugh, 4; Red, White and Blue, 6; Semmes, George W. Colwell and three barges, 5:30. Up—C. H. Gratwick and two barges, Newburgh, 1 p. m.; Missouri and three barges, 2:15; Niagara and three barges, 3:40; R. P. Flower, Marengo, 3:30; Barbarian, 4:30; B. W. Arnold, 5:30; Escanaba and consort, 6:10; Isaac May and three barges, 6:30. Wind west, gentle.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr Hoboken, Sodus Point, prop Montesgie, Charlotte; schr White Star, Charlotte; schr Mystic Star, Charlotte.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Commodore, Buffalo; prop Burlington, Cockburn Island; schr B. H. Ingman, Drummond Island; schr Wandotte, Chippewa aux Isaud; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee; schr John Mark, Manistee.

Arrived with iron-ore—Prop Jim Sheriffs, Marquette; schr Pathfinder, Marquette; prop Keystone, Ashland; schr Monitor, Ashland; schr J. G. Masten, Ashland; prop Monohansett, Escanaba.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr G. W. Naghtin, Manistique; S. J. Luff, Frankfort; schr R. P. Mason, Glen Arbor; schr Magnolia, Muskegon; schr Annie P. Hanson, Frankfort; schr Eva Fuller, Cheboygan; prop C. H. Perrett, Marinette; prop Dominee, Marinette; schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette; schr Mike Corry, Menominee; schr Butcher Boy, Marinette; schr Chicora, Manistique; schr Anna Simmons, Muskegon; schr Waukesha, Muskegon; schr Skipper City, Muskegon; tug Geo. Brooks, Ludington; barge David Evens, Ludington; schr Thos. Hume, Muskegon; prop Boscobel, Peshtigo; schr Manistee, Peshtigo; schr Alert, Peshtigo; prop M. F. Butters, Ludington; schr Annie Dall, Muskegon; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; schr Minerva Manson; schr Jessie Martin, Wilson; schr David Macy, Grand Haven; schr Wm. Jones, Cedar River; prop H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; schr M. L. Collins, Traverse Bay; schr Wolverine, Muskegon; schr Chas. E. Wyman, Menominee; schr J. V. Farwell, Frankfort; schr Dan Hayes, Portage Lake; schr J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River; schr Gracie M. Filer, Manistee; pr

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MARRIAGE MADE EASY.

THE PARISIAN MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Cases in Which There Is Always Something in the Way of a Blemish on Both Sides —Blackmail That Is Extorted Because One's Secret Is Known—Security the Agencies Have for Their Pay—Queer Revelations in Court.

Paris Letter to New York *Times*: The matrimonial agencies avec tares, the third-class ones, which deal with cases where there is always something in the way of a blemish on both sides, are qui generis, and it would require volumes to do justice to the countless turpitudes and infamies which are committed or revealed within their walls. There is no beating about the bush with their managers, nothing ambiguous, no false shame; they have seen and heard so much that they are shocked at nothing. From one year's end to another they pass in review ruined young women; femmes galanti tired of their lives who want to turn over a new leaf; ruined noblemen willing to sell their name and title for a fortune and caring nothing for its origin; and men who are on their last legs and ready to serve as screens for any woman, be the wages high enough. The Marquis de M. married the friend of the Duc de L. in order that she might visit the Duchess as an equal, and receive the visits of her lover without compromising her and his social position. The Italian Prince B., aged 75, received 1,000,000 francs down, and continues to receive a life annuity of 50,000 francs more, for acknowledging as his child the son of an actress of Paris whose protector is a financial magnate, and parted with her at the church-door after the ceremony, just as before him had done Count Gilbert des Voisins with the dancer Taglioni. Few know the history of the Marquis de M.'s union, and those few, while they cut the Marquis, do not think it any of their business to talk about it. The Prince was starving in Sienna when he was caught, and, moreover, as lives among people who, like himself, have few prejudices; while Count Gilbert had done so many strange things during his life that this astonished no one. It certainly did not prevent his appointment to a French Consulate in Spain.

Of course here, as in the other [agencies, a regular commission is exacted upon the dowry, but the principal profits are the ready money which is exacted in advance and to which there is no limit. The intermediary knows your secret, and he blackmails you to his heart's content. Once in his clutches there is no possibility of escape, either before or after marriage. You must bleed freely, and may expect to be so called upon as long as you live, unless you have the courage, common to few who have gotten themselves into the predicament, to seek protection with the police; and even then you are not sure of salvation, so craftily have the meshes of the net been woven. Bernard de Goutant Biron, a son of the late French Ambassador to Berlin, and himself a Secretary of the first class, tried it and failed. Bernard had been to Biarritz, and losing heavily there at baccarat, borrowed from a croupier money which, being unable to pay from his personal resources, he thought to obtain by a wealthy marriage, and so subscribed for 50,000 francs with a matrimonial agent. Whether he married or not, I cannot say, but I can say that he refused to honor his signature when presented, and for that refusal was so shown up that he lost his situation in the diplomatic service of his country; while the Vicomte de B. was horsewhipped by the intermediary's husband—she was a woman of rank, but ugly impecunious—because of some "want of delicacy." Now and then, however, the brokers, through over-greed for gold, overshoot the mark and get into trouble. Of this the Delalande affair is an edifying illustration. The intended victim got off, pecuniarily, very cheap; but since the trial, last March, in which he figured as principal witness for the prosecution, he has become the object of deserved ridicule to his fellow-citizens. Probably, had it depended upon himself, he might have suffered and made no sign; but the name of one of the most respected and respectable of French dowagers, the Baroness de Billing, had been taken in vain, and she complained to the Procureur de la République, who was obliged to give his evidence. M. Delalande, the President of the Cercle Catholique of Rouen, was inclined toward matrimony, and to that end opened correspondence with a broker who assumed the personality of the real Baroness, giving her residence, Place Vendôme, as the address to which all communications were to be sent, a previous arrangement having been made with the concierge to forward the same—if they bore the Rouen post-mark—to the Rue Taitbout Post-Office. By some accident one of these letters fell into the hands of Mme. de Billing, who, greatly surprised at a request from some one of whom she had never before heard for the return of a photograph, wrote to Mr. Delalande for explanation, and learned from him that somebody had promised in her name to negotiate for him an advantageous marriage, on commission, and, after the prepayment of a certain sum in which he had paid in a post-office order, another advance of funds was now requested. "Give it by all means," wrote back the old lady, who had consulted her solicitor. "We'll set a watch and trap the impostors." This was done, and a woman giving herself the name of Sarah Bernhardt was arrested, and on investigation found to be a partner in a matrimonial agency kept by a widow, Mme. Fiamant, in the Rue Cail, and, as their books showed, having a first-class connection. Both women denied all knowledge of this affair, but an expert proved that the correspondence, signed "Baronne de Billing," and the inscriptions on the registers were all in Mme. Fiamant's handwriting, while an analogous process with other documents traced home to Mme. Barbier the authorship of other missives signed "Renée." Very funny and typical were all these epistles. The "Baroness" was anxious to settle in life "her charming young orphan protégé, who asked only for a loving heart, an agreeable distinction, distinction of manners, and exemplary piety" in exchange for her 500,000 francs. "Renée" wrote how fascinated she was "by what she had learned of M. Delalande's personal appearance and sentiments, and only feared that he might not find her portrait attractive enough; but please tell him, dear friend, that it scarcely does me justice." The thing had been going on for some months, and only through some fault of omission on the concierge's part was the cat let out of the bag and Barbier, Fiamant & Co. sent to jail. But, if the correspondence referred to was edifying, what will your readers think of the books of the firm which were exhibited in court, and whence I make some extracts verbatim:

A. Mining Engineer; first wife a Princess; is a Spanish grandee of the first class; very handsome; fortune 800,000 francs.

B. Municipal Councillor; age 36; a doctor by profession; an atheist; fortune 400,000 francs; wants as much.

C. Prince of royal blood; Duke and grandee in Spain; age 38; remarkably handsome; has a large fortune in Spain; his duchy, 8,000 acres in extent, and situated at twenty-five leagues distance from Madrid, and yields him an annual income of 300,000 francs.

D. Two Barons; aged 30; each with a fortune of from 400,000 francs to 500,000 francs.

E. One authentic Marquis; age 36; a field-officer and decorated; good-looking; Legitimist; owns 1,000 acres around his ancestral castle; an only son; present fortune 500,000 francs.

F. One Vicomte; very ugly; belongs to a good family of Brittany; a practical Christian; 500,000 francs.

G. Descendant of Eastern Princes; age 27; has an only sister with a fortune of 400,000 francs.

H. One Count; aged 38; Captain in the French army, with a salary of about 4,500 francs; wants at least 150,000 francs.

I. Manufacturer; aged 29; expectation 200,000 francs from his parents; good looking; pious; of very distinguished manners; exceptional connections, and visits the Duc d'Aumale.

J. M. X. Noble; age 38; is a widower with one child; has 300,000 francs; is now a Deputy, and was at one time Ambassador; wants a wealthy widow.

K. Doctor; of noble birth; will be a Professor at the Ecole de Médicine; earns at present 45,000 francs by his annual practice.

L. Baron; good-looking; age 45; has an income of 120,000 francs; wants a rich wife.

M. Count; widower of 30; has no money and requires a fortune; not particular as to looks or social position.

These are samples of the men. On the ladies' column we read:

The demoiselles L.; ages, respectively, 44 and 48 years; they each have a dowry of 150,000f; good manners.

Mme. M.; age 48; remarkably religious; has 80,000f, and one married son.

Mme. de D.; belongs to a very pious family; a very strict Catholic.

Mlle. R.; has 150,000f; her father manufactured drums and tambourines; declines to state her age.

Mlle. S.; will have 100,000f on her marriage from her father, a great carpet-manufacturer with a fortune of from 7,000,000f to 8,000,000f and thirteen children; the son-in-law must be a practical Christian.

One widow; aged 30; keeps a café; fortune 200,000f.

One Princess; aged 19½ years; 15,000,000f down; parents still living; only daughter; resides in Paris and wants a Prince with money.

Widow; aged 33; one little boy; belongs to the Greek Church; wants a Prince of about 40 years of age; fortune 35,000,000f.

Demoiselle of 39; only child; parents still living; dowry 2,000,000f; expectations 5,000,000f; wants a nobleman between 40 and 50 years of age with at least 800,000f.

Young lady of 25; speaks English and German; dowry 10,000f; wants an employé.

Mme S.; widow; 44 years, with one child of 7; liberal ideas (no priest); rather good-looking, but has no style; 300,000 to 400,000f.

Then comes a young person of 22, whose mother has 500,000 francs, and will give her 100,000 francs on her marriage with a Ministerial officer or a magistrate; another of 19, having 300,000 francs down, very ugly, but with parents whose fortune exceeds 2,000,000 francs; Mlle. G., between 23 and 24, has only $5,000, but her mamma, "a wealthy, coquettish widow, owning a fine house, may give a little more, as she wants to get rid of her daughter;" Mlle. P., "small, but nice-looking," aged 20, with a brother of 14, can bring 150,000 francs to her husband, who must be a notary or a solicitor; the parents of Mlle. —— were grocers in the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, and promise to give her 80,000 francs—"ask further particulars from the concierge;" a nobly-born young lady with an income of 7,000 francs, an orphan, wants "an old gentleman with money;" another orphan, an artist, with 200,000 francs of her own, "asks for a social position with a man who pleases her;" and Mlle. C., aged 22, with 80,000 francs, "will refuse any one except a Captain in the army, between 33 and 35."

And now, before closing this treatise on matrimonial trading, let me answer the question, which doubtless may be asked: What is the broker's guarantee for the fulfillment of his client's engagement? He has done his part of the bargain; will the married party pay up the commission? And my answer is: The only guarantee is the client's good faith, and his fear of an exposé, which would possibly bring him into discredit, and would certainly not add any new element to his domestic felicity. No man or woman would like it to be known that he or she had bought a helpmate or had been sold to some one. The agents are unscrupulous, as a rule, and would not hesitate to exhibit the contract wherein the names and conditions of both parties are set forth; but beyond this guarantee they have nothing. In 1866 a certain De V. refused to pay M. de Foy his commission, and was prosecuted by that gentleman before the Court of Caen. The Judges were nonplussed at first; there was no precedent on record. They sought light in the chapter of the Code Napoleon which treats of "Obligations," and, finding nothing there, then referred to the Corpus Juris and the Pandects of Justinian, where they discovered that he sentenced to a fine any individual who stipulates a price for bringing about such relations between a man and a woman; upon which judgment was given against the plaintiff. But this article, it was contended, referred to people acting from immoral motives. De Foy appealed and again lost his cause, but finally took it into the Cour de Cassation—the Court of Errors—and there on a point of law he won, the tribunal ruling that matrimonial commissions were "not dishonoring to either party and are recoverable by law."

OFFENSIVE BATHING FASHIONS.

The Conglomeration of Sexes at Ocean Grove —How a Bevy of Country Girls Dressed for the Bath.

Bathers at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park are catching hard knocks from the correspondents all around. Says a writer in the Albany *Journal*:

"There is a conglomeration of sexes in the water at Ocean Grove that is a feature of the place. The young men and the young women go down to the sea together and march into surf hand in hand or arm in arm. It is a rule with few exceptions. They spend much time in the water holding on to one another; yes, and in lolling on the sand for an hour or two afterwards. If I was not convinced of the decorum and strict propriety of everything Methodist, I would not hesitate to say that I think it the most lax and improper place on the American coast. Where the parents of the young people are, or what they are thinking of, is more than I can imagine! 'Pretty is that pretty does' is a homely old saying, but a good many of these girls prove that the proverb won't stand upsetting so as to read: 'Pretty does that pretty is.' I heard of a strange thing the first day I was there. A bevy of raw country girls from somewhere in the forest came on an excursion. They wanted to bathe, but they declared they would not appear in the suits they saw all the other women wearing. They wanted it understood that they would never dare to look at their faces in a glass again if they were ever seen in such immodest attire. So what in patience's name do you suppose they did? They went down the beach to a shanty with whose inmates one of them was acquainted, and presently reappeared clothed from head to feet in linen wrappers. They thought it unnecessary to have anything under those garments. In that garb they took the water. Fortunately for them it happened that there were now more than twenty men and boys at that part of the beach, but the whole twenty ran after them, laughing and hooting at them when they emerged from the water, with those paper-like wrappers sticking to their bodies like so many suits of adhesive plaster. Some of them looked exactly like artists' models, and some (those that wore calico with a big pattern printed on it) looked more like tattooed sisters of that Greek who travels with Barnum and whose body resembles an animated section of a frescoed wall."

HOW TWO WOMEN KEEP HOUSE.

A Detroit Dressmaker and Bookkeeper in Domestic Partnership.

Detroit *Times*: One is a dressmaker and the other a bookkeeper, the latter from a comfortable country home. For a year she had endured life in a boarding-house at $4 a week for board and room. It was all she could afford to pay out of her salary of $25 per month. It occurred to her that if she could associate a friendly dressmaker with her the two could have a large room and possibly afford the expense of a fire in long winter evenings, so that they could sew, read, or chat undisturbed. The dressmaker consenting, the two set out to find a room suited to their needs.

As they looked their project grew and resolved itself into two rooms and a system of housekeeping on the smallest possible scale as an experiment. They scrimped on their summer hats and dresses, and bought a second-hand parlor cook-stove and a few dishes, rented their rooms very quietly, furnished in a cheap quarter, and entered on their new life. They breakfasted together and separated for the day, the dressmaker returning after tea. The bookkeeper comes home at noon, gets her simple dinner, and leaves the housework until she returns after 6 o'clock, and shortly after the dressmaker comes in. Half an hour suffices to put their small domain in order, and the evening is spent in reading, rest, or recreation.

Gradually their rooms have assumed a cozy, home-like aspect; the dressmaker has bought a sewing-machine, the bookkeeper a writing-desk; their food is of better quality at one-half the cost, and they are vastly happier in every way. It is two years since they entered into this useful and friendly partnership, and the bookkeeper's heart is almost broken because her friend has a lover, who is destined some day to withdraw her from the cozy home. She wickedly hopes that times will be so hard that they cannot marry, or that Providence will send her also a lover, or another nice girl to keep house with, as the least compensation for her loss.

Her Pretty Foot.

San Francisco *Chronicle*: She had a lovely foot, and her visitors were admiring it. They were ladies, of course. A man who is not a shoemaker dares not mention such a thing unless they are alone in a dim corner of the drawing-room, where nobody can overhear.

"What a beautiful foot you have, dear!"

"Yes. Pa says when we go to Europe he'll have a bust of it made."

The Fly.

O, the fly's a riser early
Nowadays,
And he makes the sleeper surly
With his lays;
He is very, very fresh,
And he has an eye for flesh
To amaze.

He's a most persistent fellow,
Is the fly;
You may kick the bedstead mellow,
Or may try,
But you cannot frighten him;
He'll return with greater vim
By and by.

Well he knows a perfect sleeping
From pretense;
And he knows, when he is creeping,
How immense
Is your rage; but still he goes
O'er the flesh that you expose,
And through rents.

If he thought that you would strike him
With your fist,
Or if you were up just like him,
He'd desist;
For the names of lazy men
He has written with a pen
On his list.
—*Columbus Dispatch.*

FASHIONABLE FANS.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN STYLES FROM 50 CENTS TO $500.

The Fan Known in the Most Remote Ages—Its Use Among the Greeks and Romans—Early Monks Engaged in Its Manufacture —Valuable Collections of Fans—Various Kinds of Fans for Dress Purposes—The Fan of Marie Antoinette.

"A beautiful woman's fan is the sceptre of the world."

The fan derives its origin from the Oriental nations of the most remote antiquity. Later the Greeks received the idea from the Phœnicians, but in those primeval days "the leaves of the Eastern palm, branches of myrtle, acacia, and leaves of the lotus, a plant sacred to Venus, were used as fans." Subsequently the fan was introduced among the Romans, by whom it was called "flabellum," and, made in valuable stuffs, painted in brilliant colors, or in peacock plumes, it was highly esteemed and "used not only by the elegant classes of society in much the same way as at the present day, but it was made available in kindling the flames of the sacred fires during their sacrifices."

Early Christians learned from their Pagan masters the use of the fan, and as monks in those days were given to the practice of various handiworks it is to be presumed that they not infrequently employed themselves in their manufacture; the more so as fans were for centuries important accessories in the liturgies of the church. It has been supposed that St. Jerome beguiled some weary hours by such workmanship, and there is yet preserved a fan which belonged to Queen Theodelinda, in this the primeval fancy for imitation of leaves being apparent. It is a long, narrow leaf of leather, the folds connected at the end by a thread, and among other ornamentations an almost illegible inscription in Latin is to be observed.

The fan has become a most interesting subject to the fashionable lady of the present day, and many have a mania for collecting these charming toilet accessories, and often the collections are very valuable. I remember a society lady in 1885 who owned at least $8,000 worth of fans. Some of the choicest ones had been painted to order in Rome, and cost her $200 to $400 each. Besides these there were real point-lace fans, others in black Chantilly, and a beautiful one in Chinese carved ivory that was worth at least $150, and others that were curious, beautiful, and valuable.

Dress fans are among the most expensive of the minor details of a lady's toilet, and cost from $8 to $10, while it is not unusual to have them range from $30 to $500, which is the price asked for a very elegant fan of point lace with pearl sticks with a monogram of chip diamonds. Fans covered with lace, or the new gauze fans, are the first choice for dressy purposes, and the sticks may be of ivory, pearl, carved or plain, to please the fancy. Water-colored sketches are worth from $65 to $150 for the painting alone. There are many ladies who do very creditable painting, and buy a plain gauze or satin fan and decorate it charmingly, thereby having a very rich-looking fan at comparatively small cost. The painted fans are among the handsomest now in use. Pearl and point lace are the most elegant and costly. One lovely model of satin painted has a cover of rich lace veiling the satin, and the effect is exquisit.

Feather fans are popular, and feather trimming on fans is very fashionable. Ostrich feather fans are made of tips ten or twelve inches long, set so as to leave no part of the quills visible. Where the quills meet they are ornamented with aigrets or humming birds, and a bow of ribbon is tied around the handle, which serves for ornament and girdle to be attached to the belt. The fans are nearly round, or they are square, and special handles for fans are imported in quantity, and ladies can buy materials and make fans to please their own fancy.

Gauze fans are shown in all colors, and can be had to match costumes or in contrast. Some have handles of scented wood or sticks that are seen through the gauze, and are decorated with an edging of lace, or else they have pain painted with Watteau landscapes, birds, bees, and flowers, or some Japanese design. The Pekin fans of mottled gilt paper on very slender reeds of red or yellow, or gold papers, with sticks of cinnabar lacquer, smooth and lustrous and ornamented with silken cords laced up on each side, are favored for general use. The Chinese have a fancy for using leaf and clover-leaf shapes in all the bright colors are as strong and light as if made of palm leaves. Fans with handsome sticks are made of natural flowers. They are costly and perishable trifles.

Natural wood sticks are in every imaginable sort, and are very popular. These highly polished sticks are very effective mounted with gauze, lace, or satin. Russia leather sticks are mounted with red satin and hand-painted in floral designs. Nearly all the fine fans are in the old-fashioned shape with sticks of even length, sticks of irregular length being only successful in Japanese fans. A special novelty in Japanese folding fans is in painted crape. They are mounted in gold or silver figures, or bright colored designs which are very effective on a crinkley crape. Some of the large Japanese decorative fans are on brilliant red paper, with gold figures, and others with blue paper and silver figures.

Plain satin fans in all colors and at all prices are in the market, and sometimes the guards are finished in black and gold, or gold with any color to match the satin of the fan. These can be had from $1 up to $6, and olive-wood sticks with satin mountings cost all the way from $2.50 to $10. Embroidered fans are much liked, the gloss silk embroidery on satin or gauze being very popular. Plain white satin fans of exquisit material run up as high as $25.

Black fans are appropriate with almost any costume for any time or place, being inconspicuous and very stylish. The prettiest ones have guard-sticks of carved ebony, or some other fine black wood, satin faces and silk backs, and are usually bound with fine silk ribbon.

At Paris there is yet preserved, under a glass, a fan which was presented to Queen Marie Antoinette on the birth of the Dauphin by the City of Dieppe, the celebrated fine work in gold and ivory. It is a masterpiece of skill, delicacy, and taste, and is regarded as the most beautiful fan at present in existence.

DANCING AND MUSIC IN PERSIA.

Songs Illustrated by Gestures and Postur-ings—No Melodious Intonation.

Two girls come forward slowly—for the true Oriental is never in a hurry—remove their chagata, or head covering, and bow to the assembled guests. For some seconds they stand quite motionless, then the eyelids begin to move, and by degrees each muscle commences to quiver until every limb is affected. Although all present, with the exception of myself, had seen this a thousand times before, no sooner had the dancers advanced than the attention of every one was engrossed. The performers then bent their heads gradually back until they almost touched the ground, then they raised themselves, and leaned forward until they sank down upon their knees, still quivering in every muscle, until at length they lay prone on the ground. For some seconds they remained there quite motionless, as though animation were entirely suspended. The first sign of returning life was to move their heads from side to side, the quivering motion recommences, and the dancers assume their upright position and break into a sort of badly-danced polka. This native dancing might almost be called a song illustrated by gestures and posturing rather than dancing in our acceptation of the word. These song dances are usually accompanied by a din of tom-toms or a squeaking sort of violin, but played by the fingers only. The sounds produced are monotonous, and not pleasing to European ears; the movements of the dancers are marked by castanets. Persian music and singing are very different to our Western ideas of harmony, and the rendering of a song so ridiculous, being more a series of grimaces and contortions than melodious intonation. Yet Persians rave about their music just as they do about the sweetness of their fruits, the beauty of their women, the fertility of their country, and I have no doubt that our music is just as discordant to their ears as theirs is to ours. Night after night they will sit up at these and similar entertainments, which to us would be insupportably tedious, and this music and singing will hold them breathless and unwearied. The tambourine is a very favorit instrument. It is held upon the lap and is played by striking the tightly-stretched skin with the second and third fingers of the right hand and the four fingers of the left hand.—*London Society.*

Fair Americans as Foreign Wives.

Paris *Figaro*: There were counted the other day in one of the most exclusive salons of the Faubourg Saint Germain thirty-seven American ladies, all bearing names belonging to the French noblesse.

HOW SHE CURED HIM.

A Story of Womanly Resolution—A Shiftless Man and His Industrious Wife.

Peter Doldrum was inclined to be shiftless. He was not a man of extended business capacity, nor had he, by inheritance, been blessed with great intellect or much of worldly goods. Peter Doldrum was a day laborer in a small country village, owning a poor cottage and a poor piece of land; but both cot and land might have been made much better had Peter Doldrum so willed and determined; in fact, his cot, that came from the parents of his wife, was pleasantly situated, and the land had been of the very best quality. But Peter was satisfied to work for others who would pay him, taking little heed to the capacities and possibilities of his own place. And yet Peter had not lived unhappily. His wife was a thrifty, hard-working, good-natured woman, very seldom speaking otherwise than kindly to her husband, though often sorely tried; for at heart Peter was kindness and docility personified.

But, alas! there was danger of his going to the bad. The symptoms were strong in that direction. Could Mrs. Doldrum correct him? She had resolved that she would try.

It was a cold, drizzling day in mid November. Peter had eaten his breakfast and sat brooding over the kitchen stove. His wife said to him:

"Peter, can't you put some kind of a weather-strip on the bottom of the back door today? The wind and the rain beat in there dreadfully."

"No," answered Peter, with a shudder. "It's a cold, wet job, and I don't feel like it."

"Well, can't you fix the pump? The handle is loose and the lower box leaks."

"Can't do it, Susan. I ain't a pumpmaker."

"But you can do something toward it if you try."

"I don't want to try. Ten to one I should spile it."

"Then won't you fix my mop and waterpail?"

"Not today. They'll wriggle through if you're keerful."

"You can at least fix the windows in our chamber so that they won't rattle so and let in so much wind."

"Don't bother, Susan. I ain't in the mood for work. Just you wash your dishes and let me alone."

Having thus spoken Peter rose and prepared for going out. His wife knew very well his intended destination. He was going to the tavern, where he would be sure to meet some of his wet-day cronies and where he would drink more or less. Thus far Peter had not been in the habit of drinking to inebriation, but the habit was growing upon him.

"Stop a minute, Peter," she said.

"What for?"

"Wait and see."

Peter had curiosity and he waited. Susan left the kitchen, and when she returned she had on her hood and shawl, with an umbrella in her hand.

"Sakes alive! Susan, where'r ye going?"

"I am going with you, Peter; you are going to the tavern, and I shall keep you company."

Peter stared.

"Goodness, gracious! Susan, what'r ye thinking of?"

"It is lonesome here without you, Peter, and if there is comfort to be found at the tavern why mayn't I go and enjoy it with you? At all events, I am going."

"Susan!"

"Don't worry Peter; I won't say a word in the presence of your cronies to hurt your feelings. We'll only enjoy ourselves together."

"Do you really mean it, Susan?"

Peter was not entirely oblivious. He felt the reproof. He took off his hat and hung it upon a peg. Then he scratched his head, and finally said:

"I declare, Susan, that is a pooty consider'ble smart lectur' delivered at short notice. Don't let's say no more. Just you take off your hood and shawl and I'll stay at home."

Susan went away and removed her outer garments, and Peter got his hammer and nails and went at work, and before noon he had fixed a weather-strip upon the door, had fixed the pump and the mop, had tightened the chamber windows, besides having done various other little things that were needful. And in the afternoon, spurred up by the accomplishments of the morning, he sought work on his own account.

And when night came he felt better and happier than he had felt before in a long time. And the good influence did not fade with the day. That proved the turning-point of a life. Thenceforward Peter Doldrum went on improving until he became a thrifty and self-reliant man.—*Ex.*

HE PRODUCED THE PUP.

Incident on a Western Railroad—A Woman Who Meant Business.

Detroit *Free Press*: It happened on a Western railroad. A showily-dressed woman of 35, with poppy-like cheeks and snapping black eyes, came aboard at Kansas City with a sore-eyed and vicious-looking dog in her arms.

The conductor caught on to the little beast before the train had gone ten miles.

"You'll have to let me take that dog into the baggage-car," he said.

"What for?" snapped out the woman.

"It's against the rules for dogs to ride in passenger-cars."

"He is such a little doz."

"That doesn't make any difference."

"I don't see what harm he can do when I hold him all the time. He wouldn't bite a flea, anyhow."

This was not true, for the dog had been doing his level best to bite a flea ever since he came into the car.

"I can't argue the case, madam," said the conductor, "the dog will have to go."

"Go where?"

"Into the baggage-car."

"I'll go too."

"Passengers are not allowed to ride in baggage-cars."

"Well, take the poor little fellow then, and if anything happens to him I'll make this old railroad sweat for it."

"The company is responsible, madam, for damage done to baggage."

"It had better be! I'll *make* it responsible for anything that happens to my poor little Bismarck. You hear me! He's got to have water and be fed at every station, and have something nice to lie on, and be treated like the little gentleman he is."

"He will have all necessary attention, madam."

"He'd *better*! I tell *you*!"

The train runs swiftly along for half an hour. It is ten minutes since it left a station. The conductor comes into the car in a baiting, half-hesitating manner. His face is clouded. He seems careworn and nervous. Approaching the owner of the dog he bows deferentially, while a sickly smile comes over his face.

"Beg pardon, madam; but I believe you own the dog I took from the car a half-hour ago."

"Yes, I do."

"Ah, yes—or—er—ah, I thought so."

"Well, what of it? Has anything happened to that dog?"

"Well, you see, ma'am, the fact is—I—I—it——"

"Speak out! Don't stand there mincing matters! And don't lie! What is it?"

"Well, I'm very sorry, but the dog got loose and jumped out a mile or two back, but I'll telegraph from ——"

"Telegraph! Why didn't you jump out after him? Why didn't you stop the train? O, I'll—I'll—now you produce that dog!"

"Yes, madam; yes; yes ——"

"Produce the pup!"

"To be sure, the company is ——"

"*Pro-duce the pup!*"

"The company is responsible and will have to pay if ——"

"Pay! Pay! Idiot! Fool! What do I want with your pay? I wouldn't give that pup for a million little old one-horse railroads like this! Don't talk to *me* about *pay*! I told you how it would be! I knew it! I said so! Sue? Bah! I'll tear this blamed old road up root and branch and toss it into the Kaw if that dog ain't produced in twenty-four hours! What do you stand there gaping like a fool for? Clear out! Use your old telegraph! Stop this train and go back! You'll wish you was dead if you git me started once!"

The train didn't go back. The woman raced up and down the car and flew out at every station only to return madder than ever.

We went on to Topeka. The woman left the train there, so did I. Two days later I met her on a Kansas avenue holding on to one end of three yards of cardinal satin ribbon. At the other end was that identical dog, as sound as a dollar. To this day I wonder by what process the little wretch was "produced."

Warning.

Fly away, O white-winged moth!
Wherefore burn your tender wings?
Fatal is the flame you love
To such gauzy things.

That too ardent crimson ray
Only steel may safely prove.
Use your wings to fly away;
They're too slight for love.
—*Cosmopolitan.*

THE DWYER STABLES.

A LOOK AT SEVERAL FAMOUS HORSES IN THEIR STALLS.

Miss Woodford, Tremont, Dewdrop, and Others—A Talk with the Noted Dwyer Brothers—The Secret of Success Upon the Turf—How the Brooklyn Butchers Made Their Mark—They Expect to Make $225,000 This Year in Stakes and Purses.

Long Branch (N. J.) Letter to Boston *Herald*: A week or so ago I was sitting with a party of gentlemen who were discussing races and race-horses. In the group were two plain, unassuming young men, who now and then made some observation that was usually full of good sense and to the point. But they listened a great deal more than they talked. One or them was apparently about 36 years old and the other about two years younger. They were well and neatly dressed and were of pleasant countenance and good manners. Every one present seemed to treat them with consideration, yet the talk had gone on for an hour before any one spoke their names. When they did I was surprised to learn that the elder of the two was Phil Dwyer; the younger, Mike Dwyer, his brother. These two young men are the famous horsemen, whose names have become a synonym for success on the race-track. As the conversation lulled I moved my chair over near them and opened a chat about their horses. From it I gleaned these interesting facts in relation to their career on the turf:

"The first race we ever saw," said Mr. Phil Dwyer, "was in 1872, when Harry Bassett ran against Longfellow. From that time on we began to take an interest in running horses. We had always owned good stock and made friendly trotting matches on the road with our friends, but that seemed tame sport by the side of the magnificent events on the running field. It was in 1874, I think, when we bought our first horse. Hadamanthus was the purchase, and in this venture we took a partner. We ran for a season with this one animal, but then bought our partner out, and added Virgil, by Virgil. This animal confirmed us in our love for the Virgil stock, and we have bought every likely colt of his getting that we could find. Why? Because he either sires a great race-horse or a scrub. If a Virgil colt does not develop at the start it is likely never to amount to anything. Therefore, you know at the beginning exactly what you have got, and this saves a great expense in training. I do not remember exactly what horse followed Virgil with us, but we bought the mighty Hindoo; and Bramble and Luke Blackburn, two great race-horses, were both our property. We traded Hindoo and two brood mares for Miss Woodford and received with her $8,000 in money."

"You have had a great many good ones?"

"Yes, ever since we have been on the turf we have meant to have the best. Sometimes we have failed, but much more frequently have we succeeded. Our stable this year is the strongest in the world. How long it will remain so, time can only tell. We purchase colts with a good deal of care, and try to get the very best results from them. But you can get a better idea of our horses by coming out to our stables and looking at them yourself."

I accepted the invitation, and this morning drove to the track and was soon caressing the animals who have made these two men so much money and a reputation. Every beautiful animal nodded a welcome to her master as he stepped to her stall and said to me: "This is Miss Woodford, in many respects the most phenomenal race-horse I ever knew of. The fact is, she is the only one I have ever known that was just as good at 6 years old as at 2. It is a most singular law and beautifully perfect one."

The splendid mare came up to her master, rubbed her nose against him lovingly, and there was such a beam of intelligence in her eye that it almost seemed as though she understood the praise her owner was giving her and the depth of the admiration he had for her. As he patted her long and beautifully arched neck, Mr. Phil Dwyer said: "She has won us $150,000 in stakes and purses—what is known in racing parlance as public money. No race-horse in this country has ever yet equaled her performances—that is, been beaten so few times in an equal number of starts."

"How is it that Troubadour beat her for the Suburban handicap?"

"Well, she may have met her match. Troubadour is a fine horse, but my judgment is, that, under equal conditions, she can beat him. When she ran the Suburban winner she had just returned from St. Louis, after a hard race there, and may not have been in her best form and heart. She will meet him again some time during the summer, and I am convinced that she can beat him. In fact, I think she can beat anybody's horse for the distance. I would not issue any challenge, because I do not believe in the wind part of my business; but I would be willing to back my judgment with almost any amount that she is the faster horse of the two, although Troubadour is a hard one to beat."

As Mr. Dwyer spoke of his confidence in the large brown mare, she leisurely walked about her stall, every now and then raising her head, as if to give us a fair look at her beautiful form.

"Isn't she a beauty?" said Capt. Connor. "I never saw a more symmetrical animal in my life; and she is not only perfect in form, but in disposition she is kind and gentle as a lamb, easily managed, and full of courage from start to finish."

"Yes," said Mr. Dwyer, "we will never own her equal again. She is the pride of our stable. I never had such a fondness for any horse we have ever owned as for this one."

We all of us turned with regret from the chat about Miss Woodford to move on to the next box-stall, in which the other phenomenon of the Dwyer stable is made comfortable.

"This is Tremont," said Mr. Mike Dwyer, the other member of the famous firm of Dwyer Bros. "Look out or he will nip you. He is not at all particular as to whom he takes hold of."

This wonderful 2-year-old has had a remarkable career. He has started twelve times and never been forced to anything like an exertion by the best horses that have been pitted against him. He has won his owners in stakes and purses this year something over $30,000, and will duplicate that amount before the end of the season. He does $2 better than his splendid colt in black, and the only mark on him a little white star on the forehead about as big as a silver half-dollar. The youngster seemed to be proud of the attention shown him, and moved about the stall, occasionally coming up to take a nip at his master's coat.

"He is the greatest 2-year-old that ever lived," said Capt. Conner, and both the Dwyers nodded assent. Philip said: "Yes, he can beat any horse now on the turf for three-quarters of a mile, and carry just as much weight as his competitors. He is a good-dispositioned horse, also."

McLoughlin, the famous jockey who rides him, said: "Yes, and he has got more sense than any colt I ever handled. If he does not get off in the lead it is almost impossible to hold him until he gets to the front; then he takes it easily, eases up his pace, and I could ride him with a silk thread."

"He is growing in a very fine form," continued Mr. Dwyer, "and, unless something happens to him, will be as great as a 3-year-old as he is this year."

We bade Tremont good-by and passed on to the stall where Hanover is kept. He is another fine 2-year-old, chestnut in color, and a colt of great promise. He and Tremont are the only two good ones out of a lot of twenty-seven colts bought last year that cost several thousand dollars. Following along in quick succession came Tom Martin, Fonsine, Brambleton, Agnes, and others. The famous Dewdrop, for which the Dwyers paid $29,000, was not far away. These horses are worth a fortune. Fifty thousand dollars wouldn't buy Miss Woodford, and Mr. Dwyer said himself that $75,000 for Tremont would be no temptation to him.

In looking over the famous string it is quite easy to see how this stable is able to win in almost any class in which it starts a horse. Indeed, Mr. Dwyer said to me: "I don't know what we may do another year, but this season we can show a winner in every class in which we determine to contend. But our stable is so large. We have horses in training, and have seventy in all. The stable has to be divided into three parts. Each one is presided over by an experienced trainer. We have paid

FROM THE LAW COURTS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF HEAVY CASES BY JUDGE BLODGETT.

A Ranchman Wins His Suit—The Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company—Town Auditors—Tin Tag Cannot Be Monopolized—The Jeffery Printing Company—A Boot and Shoe Man's Trouble—A Man Who Thinks His Character Has Been Injured—Items.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning delivered opinions in a large number of cases he has had under advisement and cleaned up his docket preparatory to taking his summer vacation. One of the most interesting cases was that of Milton H. Bennett and others against Edward N. McGillan to recover a balance due on the sale of a cattle ranch in the Indian Territory. The price was to be $400,000, and the sale was to include 12,500 head of cattle, horses, mules, wagons, harness, hogs, and ranch outfit, and all the plaintiff's right and title to a lease for 128,000 acres of land for five years and a lease of 127,265 acres of other land for five years. If the cattle numbered over 12,500 the defendant was to pay $25 a head for the surplus, and if they fell short he was to be credited at the same rate for the deficit. Of the purchase price $25,000 was to be paid in cash, $192,000 on time, and $168,000 by the conveyance of eighty-four acres of land in the southwest part of Cook County. The winter previous to the sale had been very severe on stock, and when plaintiff's cattle were numbered they only amounted to 4,854 head. The defendant elected to take them, due allowance being made for the deficiency, which amounted to $191,150. Defendant then paid $25,000 cash, gave a note for $75,000, and claimed that the balance of $108,850 should be paid by the transfer of the Cook County land at $168,000, and that plaintiffs should pay him $59,150, the difference between the value of the land and the amount due on the sale. Plaintiffs, however, insisted that this balance of $108,850 should be included in the notes for the deferred payments, refused to take the land, and brought suit for the balance. The Judge held that the suit was properly brought and plaintiffs were entitled to a judgment for $108,150, with interest from July 15, 1886.

The Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company.

The case of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company against the Chicago Carpet Company was also disposed of by Judge Blodgett yesterday by overruling all but one of the exceptions to the Master's report. This was a bill filed by the telegraph company alleging it was insolvent and asking the court to protect it against its own attaching creditors, who had sold portions of its stock. A receiver was appointed and on his petition the case was referred to a Master in Chancery to determine the amount of claims against the company and their relative priority. The court in deciding the case thought the familiar principle of law would control that that court which first by its process got jurisdiction would maintain the priority of right of its attaching creditors. The McGinley and Dennis Lang claims would have had a priority if the cases had remained in the State Courts, and therefore should have in the Federal court. The other exceptions to the report would be overruled and a sale ordered to pay the claims. It was not just, however, that the Board of Trade Company should be deprived of both its rents and property, and an order would be made requiring the creditors or the Bankers' & Merchants' Company to pay into court the full amount of rental due the Board of Trade Company before the sale, or the possession of the property would be surrendered to the company.

The Humble Duties of Town Auditors.

Some novel questions were raised in the case of the United States ex rel. the Portsmouth Savings Bank against the Board of Auditors of the Town of Ottawa. This was a mandamus to compel the town officers to audit and pay a debt recovered in 1874 on railroad aid bonds. They pleaded that the debt was outlawed; that, as its lien had expired and no execution could issue, it could not be collected by mandamus; also that the claim was void, the railroad aid bonds having been decided to be void. Held by Judge Blodgett that the right of action on the judgment being twenty years the present suit was valid. Second, that as no execution could be levied against a town, it made no difference that none could issue in the present instance; the debt remained. The duty of the Board of Auditors was to audit every valid judgment, and they had no discretion or any power to pass in review on the validity of the judgment recovered against the town on a solemn adjudication of the court. The questions as to the validity of the judgment had all been argued on the trial when the town had its day in court, the judgment was never appealed from, and decision in other similar cases did not affect the present one. Peremptory mandamus awarded.

Tin-Tag Tobacco.

Judge Blodget also decided the "tin-tag" tobacco case of Pierre Lorillard & Co. against Joseph H. Pride, holding that complainants had no right to the exclusive use of tin tags to denote their brand of tobacco. They might have sustained a claim to the use of the words, but tin was a common article of which to make tags, and could not be monopolized by one party any more than wood, leather, or paper. Bill dismissed for want of equity.

An Enterprising Grocer.

The 1st of April last David Rankin obtained a judgment for $201 against J. Haslam Cox, an extensive grocer and tea-dealer having stores in Aurora, Ottawa, Streator, Morrison, Galesburg, and Joliet, and yesterday he filed a bill to set aside a judgment by confession entered up against Cox Jan. 29, 1886, for $5,183, in favor of Nicholas Martin. It is charged that Cox, in contemplation of insolvency, bought large stocks of goods and sold them, and then filled his chests and packages with sawdust so as to keep up the appearance of a large stock; also, that just before the levy he fraudulently removed about $5,000 worth of stock and sent it to Martin in Chicago to be sold; that the judgment was fraudulent and given with intent to deceive, and should be set aside.

The John B. Jeffery Printing Company.

Judge Shepard last Wednesday entered an order confirming the sale of the accounts of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company to D. K. Tenney for $28,000 unless objections were filed in five days, but yesterday objections were filed by the J. W. Butler Paper Company on the following grounds: First, because the face value of them is $45,658; because the receiver has collected half the accounts; because the receiver gives no list of accounts; and finally because it is made in pursuance of Jeffery's scheme to cheat his creditors.

Failure of a Boot and Shoe Man.

Judgment was entered up in the Circuit Court against Almon D. Ellis for $2,241 upon two judgment notes in favor of James O. Walker. Ellis is a dealer in boots and shoes. Execution was immediately taken out, and shortly after was returned unsatisfied. A creditor's bill was then filed, and J. L. Wilson, clerk in Judge Tuley's court, was appointed receiver to collect the accounts outstanding in Ellis' favor.

Resenting a Charge of Wife Poisoning.

A libel suit was begun in the Superior Court by Keliam Smith against Mrs. Catherine D. Reeves, a widow of considerable property residing in the neighborhood of Cummings. It is alleged that while Smith was nursing his invalid wife Mrs. Reeves wrote letters to different persons charging him with systematic attempts to take his wife's life by poison. The charge was spread among his friends, and, as he claims, has caused him serious injury.

Items.

Judge Blodgett yesterday confirmed the sale of the property of the Consumers' Gas Company to J. T. Lester for $1,950,000.

Judges Gresham and Blodgett are both endeavoring to get through with their work this week, and announce that they will not probably be in court after Monday next.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

[illegible]246—Langdon Miller et al. vs. Eva L. Wiley et al. Bill to set aside tax said. Transcript from McHenry County. Coon & Maybower, solrs.

[illegible]247—Harry Herrick et al. vs. George A. Miner, Alexander Beal, O. W. Wright, W. W. Sias, C. R. Shaw, and S. D. Bowker. Bill for injunction to prevent prosecution of forcible detainer suit. Sidney Smith, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—Sackett & Wiggins vs. The World's Pastime Exposition Company. Attcht., $800. M. S. Robinson, atty.

[illegible]—J. S. Ebertshauser vs. Adam Meyer. Case, $[illegible]. W. S. Young Jr., atty.

[illegible]—Maria Prohaska vs. Jacob Prohaska. Bill for divorce for desertion. N. A. Kaufmann, solr.

[illegible]—Barbara Klein vs. Mathias Klein. Bill for divorce for desertion. Same solr.

[illegible]—Sarah A. Reno et al. vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Case, $[illegible].

DECREES.

JUDGE PHILLIPS—3,385, Mary C. Bragdon vs. Sumner Bragdon: decree of divorce for desertion.—3,379, Hugo Ziemann vs. Adele Ziemann; same.—3,436, Ralph L. Price vs. Kate Price; same.—3,172, Belle Williams vs Jacob Williams; same for cruelty.—922, Pierce vs. Speyer; final decree.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARY—1,195, Aug. Spies, et. al., murder, on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,030, Charles Proctor, impleaded; plea not guilty withdrawn and plea guilty burglary entered: two years penitentiary.

The grand jury returned 20 true bills.

1,300, Freeman Cauniff and Melvin Tallman, larceny, on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court until Thursday.
JUDGE GARY—1,195, on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—1,148, 1,273, 1,382, 1,385, 1,386, 1,388, 1,389, 1,391, 1,392, 1,395, and 1,398.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Gov. Oglesby Proclaims a Reward of $200 for the Arrest of the Hickmans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 each for the arrest and conviction of Thomas, Silas, and John Hickman, who are charged with the murder of Henry Brown and a murderous attack on Robert Knox and Matt Rhodes at Grand Tower July 17.

Charley Reavely, a 12-year-old son of Joseph Reavely of this city, was drowned today in the Springfield natatorium.

The Secretary of State issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies today:

The Fieldhouse & Dutcher Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Joseph Fieldhouse, George N. Dutcher, and Charles Belden.

The McGrew Railroad Ditcher Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; John O. B. Seabey, Daniel L. Mulford, and E. B. Clarke, incorporators.

Court Gen. Garfield, No. 7,290, Ancient Order of Foresters, Chicago; not for profit; incorporators, John H. Stocks, Elias P. Glover, John Dickinson, and others.

The Springfield Iron Company today filed a certificate of increase of $190,000. The amount is transferred from their surplus and will be distributed among the present stockholders.

Real-Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Harrison st, 66 ft e of Hermitage av, s f, 22x100 ft, dated July 3 (William H. Pruyn to J. C. Armstrong)........ $4,600

[This was by error located on Monroe st, near Paulina, in Saturday's report.]

BUSINESS.

A CHILD ON THE TRACK.

A Baby's Wonderful Escape from Being Crushed by a Locomotive.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—"My God, Jim, there's a child on the track!" Jim was the fireman and the speaker the engineer on the inward-bound Lawrence express on the Boston & Maine Road this morning. They had just passed the Woburn station and were making toward Somerville. Jim was leaning over the fire, and as he quickly stood upright he saw the engineer dash out along the side of the locomotive. Before he reached the pilot the locomotive was upon its victim. The stout-hearted fellow closed his eyes, and when the engine had passed he rushed back into the cab and hastily stopped the train.

A brakeman, followed by a crowd of passengers, ran back over the track. At a distance of three or four hundred feet a little girl baby of about 4 years was lying beside the rail. Standing over the child, and licking its tiny face, was a little dog. As the trainman appeared the dog began to bark furiously, and appeared as if determined that no one should come near his baby mistress. The child appeared inanimate, but no marks of violence could be seen. Tenderly the brakeman took her up and carried her to the train, and left her at the Somerville station. An examination showed that the tips of the delicate little fingers were somewhat lacerated. She was still unconscious, though apparently breathing. A doctor was called, and the train and its occupants sped away.

At noon today, when the engineer and fireman reached Somerville on the return trip, the first interrogation was, "Where's the child?" The agent took them to the door, and, pointing to a number of children at play in a neighboring yard, replied, "There she is, the little one in white." The child had been thrown off the track by the pilot of the locomotive, and had miraculously escaped unhurt.

The Baby King of Spain.

MADRID, June 28.—Alfonso XIII. was for the first time seen in public today, as his mother took him to the Atocha Church to a thanksgiving service. The soldiers lined the streets, which were crowded with people of all classes. The balconies were full, and the ladies were especially eager to catch a glimpse of the royal baby. The procession consisted of a long row of splendid State carriages, occupied by the members of the royal family and household, with a fine escort.

The Queen was in a magnificent carriage and looked well, though still in mourning. She had the King in her arms. He was in long white robes and she slightly raised his head to permit the crowd to see his rosy face. The Austrian nurse sat on the front seat. The little Princesses were in separate carriages. There was a loyal welcome everywhere. A "Te Deum" was sung in the Atocha Church with great religious pomp.

According to old custom the Queen presented her son to the celebrated black Virgin of Atocha. The members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in full uniform. The ladies were in court dress. Two thousand persons were invited. A royal salute ended the ceremony. Flowers and doves were thrown on the Queen's carriage from the balconies. Madrid presented a gay aspect, the houses being decorated with the national colors.

The Little Chap's Prayer.

A little chap, told by his mother to say his prayers and to ask for what he wanted, prayed for "one hundred brothers and fifty sisters." The mother was so disgusted with the petition that she hurried the little sinner off to bed before he could say, Amen.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest and reliable medicine. If you have never tried it do so now.